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No. 1659

Annual Report on the Social and Economic  
Progress of the People of the

# KENYA COLONY AND PROTECTORATE, 1932

(For Report for 1930 see No. 1562 (Price 2s. 6d.) and for  
Report for 1931 see No. 1606 (Price 2s. od.))

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# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF KENYA COLONY AND PROTECTORATE, 1932

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## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

### Geography.

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is traversed centrally from east to west by the Equator and from north to south by Meridian line  $37\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  East of Greenwich. It extends from  $4^{\circ}$  North to  $4^{\circ}$  South of the Equator and from  $34^{\circ}$  East longitude to  $41^{\circ}$  East. The land area is 219,730 square miles and the water area includes the larger portion of Lake Rudolf and the eastern waters of Victoria Nyanza including the Kavirondo Gulf. The official time used is the zone time  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours fast on Greenwich. Physiographically Kenya consists of: (1) a region generally poorly watered comprising some three-fifths of the total area of the Colony; (2) a

plateau raised by volcanic action to a height varying from 3,000 to 9,000 feet ; (3) the Great Rift Valley containing Lakes Rudolf, Nakuru, Naivasha, and others ; (4) a portion of the basin of the Victoria Nyanza which is 3,726 feet above sea-level. The Nzoia, Yala, Kuja, and Amala Rivers flow into Lake Victoria, the Turkwell and Kerio into, or towards, Lake Rudolf, while from the southern and eastern slopes of Kenya, and from the Aberdares there flow numerous tributaries of the Tana River which enters the Indian Ocean near Lamu.

Mount Kenya, from which the Colony takes its name, is 17,040 feet in height and capped by perpetual snow and ice.

### Climature.

The range of temperature in various parts of Kenya is very wide, varying from a mean shade temperature of 80° F. on parts of the coast to 58°F.—65°F. in the highland areas.

The rainfall is generally well-distributed and ranges from about 10 inches per annum in the arid northern areas to 86 inches per annum in the vicinity of Lake Victoria. The average rainfall in the main agricultural and pastoral areas ranges from 35 to 40 inches. The heaviest rainfall occurs from March to June and from October to December.

### History.

It seems probable that the Arabs and Persians traded along the East African coast from the earliest times. In 1498 Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape of Good Hope and sailed up the coast to Mombasa which was then a flourishing trading city. Between that date and 1729, when they were finally expelled, the Portuguese were in intermittent occupation of Mombasa. British intervention on the east coast began in December, 1823, when H.M.S. *Barracouta* arrived at Mombasa during the course of a survey expedition. At the request of the inhabitants the island was provisionally placed under British protection. The Protectorate was not confirmed by the British Government and it appears to have lapsed after a period of two years. There is no record of its formal termination. In 1829 Seyyid Said attacked Mombasa, and placed there a garrison of 300 Baluchis who were starved into submission by the Mazuri who were, in turn, subdued by Seyyid Said in 1837. A period of great prosperity along the east coast ensued. On the death of Seyyid Said in 1856, Seyyid Majid succeeded to Zanzibar and the mainland dominions. He died in 1870, and was succeeded by his brother Seyyid Bargash, during whose reign British influence grew steadily under Sir John Kirk, and the partition of Africa among the European powers took place.



In 1848 Rebman first saw Kilimanjaro, and the following year Krapf first saw the snows of Kenya. Further exploration was directed to the discovery of the sources of the Nile. Speke first saw the Victoria Nyanza in 1858, and discovered its outlet at the Ripon Falls in 1863. Later in the same year Samuel Baker discovered the Albert Nyanza, and in 1888 Count Teleki von Szek discovered Lake Rudolf. In 1887 Seyyid Bargash, the Sultan of Zanzibar, granted a concession on the mainland between the Uмба and Tana Rivers to the British East African Association which was incorporated under Royal Charter as the Imperial British East Africa Company in the following year. The early activities of the British East Africa Company were concentrated mainly on the coast. In 1889 a considerable caravan was despatched to explore the interior under F. J. Jackson, who established a station at Machakos, and proceeded by way of Kikuyu, Naivasha, and Sotik to Mumias. Captain F. D. Lugard later formed a chain of posts connecting Mombasa with Machakos. In 1892 the survey of the Uganda Railway was begun, and three years later the first rails were laid. In 1895 a British Protectorate was declared over the Company's territory between the coast and Naivasha, the country west of Naivasha having been included in the Uganda Protectorate. In 1902 the boundaries of the Protectorate were altered to include what was previously the Eastern Province of Uganda and the conditions under which land could be alienated to colonists were laid down. By 1903 there were nearly 100 European settlers in or near Nairobi.

In 1905 the Protectorate was transferred from the authority of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office. A Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Executive and Legislative Councils, were appointed under an Order in Council in 1906.

All foreign consular jurisdiction was transferred to the British Court during 1908. During the years preceding the Great War the Protectorate developed steadily and grants-in-aid from the Imperial Exchequer were discontinued in 1913. Considerable numbers of European and native troops were engaged on active service during the Great War.

Nominated Unofficial Members first sat in Legislative Council in 1907, and in 1919 the principle of elective representation was introduced. In 1923 this principle was extended on the basis of a communal franchise to the Indian and Arab communities. Unofficial members first sat on Executive Council in 1920. By the Kenya Annexation Order in Council, 1920, the territories outside the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar were recognized as a Colony; the coastal belt remains a Protectorate. In 1925 the Province of Jubaland was ceded to Italy.

The Uganda Railway was, in 1921, constituted as a separate financial entity under the control of the Central Railway Council



and in 1925 the office of the High Commissioner for Transport was established.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

His Excellency Sir Joseph Byrne, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., administered the Government throughout the year.

The supreme executive power in the Colony is vested in the Governor who is advised by an Executive Council of eight *ex officio* members, and such other official and unofficial members as may be appointed. The Colonial Secretary is the Chief Executive Officer of Government, and through him the Governor's orders are transmitted to the Heads of Departments and Provincial Commissioners who are responsible for their execution. The Colony is divided into nine Provinces, each in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner. Within the Districts which comprise the various Provinces the executive functions of Government are vested in District Officers. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, eleven *ex officio* members, not more than nine Nominated Official Members, eleven European Elected Members, not more than five Indian Elected Members, one Arab Elected Member, and one Nominated Unofficial Member to represent the interests of the African community. If one of the Nominated Official Members is not specifically appointed to represent the interests of the Arab community, an additional Unofficial Member is nominated to represent such interests. The Governor has the right to veto any measure passed by the Legislative Council. Certain minor powers are vested in the District and Municipal Authorities in settled areas and in the Local Native Councils in the native areas.

### Local Government.

*Settled areas.*—The present system of local government in the settled areas dates from the year 1928. Previously all urban areas, with the exception of Nairobi, had been administered as townships, the District Officers being advised by Township Committees in the more important townships. In the rural settled areas they had the advice of District Committees and a measure of local control over roads of access was exercised by Local Road Boards. Legislation was enacted in 1928 giving effect generally to the recommendations of the Local Government Commission appointed in 1926 under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Justice Feetham, C.M.G., and the municipality of Nairobi was reconstituted with a Municipal Council in November, 1928. Shortly afterwards municipalities were set up at Mombasa, Nakuru, and Eldoret, with Municipal Boards, and District Councils were established in the settled portions of the districts of Nairobi,



Kyambu, Fort Hall, Naivasha, Nakuru, Kisumu-Londiani, Uasin-Gishu, and Trans-Nzoia. At the same time a Local Government Inspector was appointed to deal with local government administration under a Commissioner for Local Government, an office which was combined with that of Commissioner of Lands, and forms part of the present Secretariat organization.

The constitution of municipal bodies provides for elected European and Indian members, and nominated members representing Government interests; at Mombasa for an Arab member; and in all cases the District Commissioner, who is chairman of the three Municipal Boards at Mombasa, Nakuru, and Eldoret, is included and represents native interests. Members of District Councils are elected on a ward system.

No important changes in constitution or legislation were effected during the year. Attention was directed to the possibility of economies both in the expenditure of Local Authorities and in the contributions made by the Government to their revenues. The total gross revenue of the four municipalities amounted in 1932 to £183,092 (subject to audit) of which £121,165 accrued to the Nairobi Municipality. Of this total revenue the Government contributed in grants approximately 22 per cent, as in the previous year, the balance being raised from assessment rates, licence fees, and charges for services rendered. Municipal Authorities may levy assessment rates on capital values, up to a maximum of 2 per cent. on site values. In 1932 a rate of 1 per cent. on site values was levied in Nairobi and yielded £19,538 from rate-payers. In Mombasa a small-improvements rate was imposed in addition to the site-value rate. Nakuru and Eldoret have as yet imposed no assessment rates, but rely on municipal licence fees and charges supplemented by consolidated grants from Government amounting to £2,600 and £2,750 respectively in 1932.

Nairobi and Nakuru control their own water-supplies. In Nairobi and Mombasa the public health staff is municipal, and town planning schemes are in progress under the Town Planning and Development Ordinance, 1931. The execution of the Mombasa town planning scheme was continued under a loan of £250,000, the liability for which the Municipal Board took over from Government for this purpose in 1931.

In the rural areas, the six District Councils confine their executive functions to roads, the funds for which are derived at present solely from Government grants. These grants amounted to £34,598 in 1932, as compared with £43,418 in 1931, and £53,098 in 1930. The Councils have improved their district roads in a generally satisfactory manner. Various causes have contributed to the postponement by Councils of the imposition of local rates, and in so far as Councils remain financially dependent on Government grants and



deal only with roads, they represent only a modified and incomplete form of local government. In 1932 the Trans Nzoia District Council imposed a hospital-rate in the nature of a poll tax on adult male Europeans resident in the district, for the purpose of maintaining the Kitale Hospital which the Council acquired during the year, and a similar rate is also levied in the Uasin-Gishu District for the purposes of the Eldoret Hospital, which is maintained jointly by the District Council and the Eldoret Municipal Board.

In other rural settled areas and townships, District Committees, Road Boards, and Township Committees continued to do useful work.

*Native areas.*—The Local Native Councils in Kenya are a deliberate creation under the Native Authority (Amendment) Ordinance, 1924. Their powers and functions are defined in that Ordinance and embrace the welfare and good government of the native inhabitants of the areas where they have been established in respect of matters affecting purely local native administration, and particularly the provision, maintenance, and regulation of food and water-supplies, forests, roads, bridges, culverts, public health, the use of land, education, markets and market dues, agriculture, and livestock, etc. The District Commissioners are the Presidents of the Councils and membership is determined partly by election and partly by nomination, the proportion of members chosen by each of the two methods varying from Council to Council. At the present time in the majority of the Councils a greater portion of the members are illiterate. The funds, which are controlled by the Councils, are derived from two main sources: (a) from the proceeds of local native rates which they are empowered to impose on the inhabitants of the areas over which they have control; (b) from the proceeds of the rents of land, forest royalties, etc., levied within those areas. The number of Councils remained at 22 throughout the year.

The provision of educational facilities continues to occupy the foremost place amongst the various services rendered by Local Native Councils during 1932.

As a result of the locust invasion and failure of the rains in certain areas, nine Local Native Councils spent nearly £10,000 between them in famine relief measures. Details of revenue and expenditure are shown in the following comparative table:—

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL NATIVE COUNCILS IN 1932.

Province and Council.	REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE (including expenditure on building).							Surplus Balance in hand at end of 1932.
	Rates.	Land (Rents, Fees, etc.)	Other.	Educa- tion.	Medical.	Agri- culture, Veter- inary, and Forestry.	Roads and Bridges.	Water- supplies.	Famine Relief.	Other.	
COAST :—	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.
Digo	8,744	2,412	5,539	3,969	1,306	5,835	6,851	7,842	5,000	5,515	24,537
Girama	25,914	9,628	4,530	—	2,019	5,351	6,000	9,536	—	17,498	72,498
Teita	10,027	2,030	2,717	—	2,273	2,464	2,931	144	—	2,697	93,094
NYANZA :—											
North Kavirondo ...	138,116	14,089	68,226	112,833	20,208	19,737	47,925	—	3,240	106,353	277,851
Central Kavirondo...	34,847	9,362	113,038	30,656	18,999	16,500	2,600	209	55,832	49,801	159,560
South Kavirondo	42,262	5,768	9,394	4,710	596	11,674	13,742	—	15,738	24,284	128,419
(K-B).											
South Kavirondo	43,636	9,618	16,320	6,250	2,041	3,895	9,435	—	81,685	30,258	81,979
(L-A).											
South Lumbwa ...	10,833	9,756	8,472	5,348	992	1,305	—	—	—	13,640	53,891
NZOIA :—											
Nandi	7,809	10,901	5,028	5,274	1,883	7,987	6,525	—	1,179	6,978	70,289
Elgeyo	—	2,118	17,114	11,000	2,708	4,732	349	—	882	1,011	104,789



RIFT VALLEY :—

Baringo	...	—	4,145	7,664	—	215	4,749	32	706	24,204	5,407	15,333
KIKUYU :—												
Kyambu	...	40,676	6,190	23,931	5,064	6,947	14,015	14,781	3,590	—	27,576	153,992
Fort Hall	...	49,870	18,785	16,332	5,103	5,737	13,705	17,999	—	—	34,265	166,966
South Nyeri	...	57,083	12,080	2,795	117,750	15,396	12,916	5,000	2,603	—	17,160	14,365
Embu	...	11,421	5,459	2,331	—	8,300	2,944	—	1,584	—	6,841	43,863
Meru	...	8,836	13,887	10,233	—	3,924	18,334	9,986	1,151	—	2,831	96,840
UKAMBA :—												
Machakos	...	97,666	16,096	10,497	18,311	6,229	33,258	12,404	2,915	—	33,426	208,252
Kitui	...	21,998	12,524	19,918	6,724	7,058	4,179	7,435	248	3,025	23,123	138,410
MASAI :—												
Narok	...	—	15,876	15,316	2,570	—	—	650	3,994	—	13,906	61,889
Kajiado	...	20	24,308	15,080	14,047	60	293	—	15,170	—	13,603	30,117
TURKANA :—												
West Suk	...	—	3,601	488	2,877	—	442	—	—	—	1,338	14,067
South Turkana	...	—	—	2,664	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,664
Totals	...	609,758	208,633	377,627	352,486	106,891	184,315	164,645	49,692	190,785	437,511	2,013,665

KENYA, 1932

## III.—POPULATION.

Census enumerations of the non-native population of Kenya were made in 1911, 1921, 1926, and 1931. The numbers of Europeans and Asiatics returned at these census enumerations are shown in the following table :—

	1911.	1921.	1926.	1931.
European, males ... ..	2,022	5,800	7,199	9,404
„ females ... ..	1,153	3,851	5,330	7,408
Asiatics, males ... ..	—	24,342	26,299	36,747
„ females ... ..	—	11,640	14,841	20,388
Total males ... ..	—	30,142	33,498	46,151
„ females ... ..	—	15,491	20,171	27,796

The percentage increase in each section of the population during the last two decades is :—

	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asiatic.</i>
1911–1921 ... ..	204	203
1921–1931 ... ..	74	59

The proportions in which the various races entered into the total of the non-native population in Kenya at each census year will be seen from the following summary :—

*Racial proportions of the total non-native population.*

	1911.		1921.		1926.		1931.	
—	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
European	3,175	13·1	9,651	21·1	12,529	23·3	16,812	22·7
Indian	10,651	44·1	22,822	50·0	26,759	49·9	39,644	53·6
Goan	1,136	4·7	2,431	5·3	2,565	4·8	3,979	5·4
Arab	9,100	37·7	10,102	22·1	10,557	19·7	12,166	16·5
Others	99	0·4	627	1·5	1,259	2·3	1,346	1·8
Totals	24,161	100·0	45,633	100·0	53,669	100·0	73,947	100·0

The ratio of females to males at each census for the two main racial sections of the community is :—

	<i>Europeans.</i> (females to 100 males).	<i>Asiatics.</i> (females to 100 males).
1911 ...	57	—
1921 ...	66	48
1926 ...	74	56
1931 ...	79	55



The age distribution in ten-yearly age groups will be seen from the two following tables :—

*Europeans.*

					1921.	1926.	1931.
0- 9	...	...	...	...	1,604	2,253	2,872
10-19	...	...	...	...	850	1,303	1,583
20-29	...	...	...	...	2,160	2,439	3,403
30-39	...	...	...	...	2,694	3,220	4,010
40-49	...	...	...	...	1,535	2,024	2,640
50-59	...	...	...	...	583	868	1,293
60 and over	...	...	...	...	225	422	1,011

*Asiatics.*

					1921.	1926.	1931.
0- 9	...	...	...	...	7,865	9,895	14,505
10-19	...	...	...	...	5,501	7,037	9,835
20-29	...	...	...	...	9,731	9,478	13,273
30-39	...	...	...	...	6,886	7,469	9,497
40-49	...	...	...	...	3,360	3,784	5,073
50-59	...	...	...	...	1,498	1,767	2,024
60 and over	...	...	...	...	1,141	1,710	2,928

The occupations classified under eight main heads are as follows :—

*Europeans.*

					1921.	1926.	1931.
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	1,893	2,199	2,522
Industry	...	...	...	...	559	607	991
Commerce	...	...	...	...	937	1,290	2,168
Government and municipal	...	...	...	...	1,082	1,294	1,735
Professional	...	...	...	...	441	706	1,124
Personal or domestic	...	...	...	...	182	310	343
Retired, married women, and children	...	...	...	...	1,350	1,830	2,215

*Asiatics.*

					1921.	1926.	1931.
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	498	755	640
Industry	...	...	...	...	3,679	4,924	6,446
Commerce	...	...	...	...	6,086	7,769	14,338
Government and municipal	...	...	...	...	3,390	3,181	2,972
Professional	...	...	...	...	50	181	264
Personal or domestic	...	...	...	...	1,241	961	1,452
Retired, married women, and children	...	...	...	...	9,351	8,720	11,383

The percentage of the whole population in each class employed in each of these main eight divisions, as recorded at the two census enumerations of 1926 and 1931, is as follows :—

				<i>European.</i>		<i>Asiatic.</i>	
				1926.	1931.	1926.	1931.
				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Agricultural	...	...	...	18	15	2	1
Industrial	...	...	...	5	6	12	11
Commercial	...	...	...	10	13	19	25
Government and municipal	...	...	...	10	10	8	5
Professional	...	...	...	6	7	1	1
Personal	...	...	...	2	2	2	3
Retired	...	...	...	49	{ 4	56	54
Married women and children	...	...	...				

A recent investigation into the question of length of residence in Kenya has enabled the following table to be drawn up. The question is an important one in reference to problems of settlement :—

<i>Years of residence.</i>			<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Asiatics.</i>
1-5	...	...	7,207	20,847
6-10	...	...	3,402	7,610
11-15	...	...	1,820	4,536
16-20	...	...	1,805	3,459
21-25	...	...	772	1,565
26-30	...	...	272	1,150
31-35	...	...	80	639
36-40	...	...	9	372
41-45	...	...	4	151
46-50	...	...	1	147
51-55	...	...	—	39
56-60	...	...	—	75
61-65	...	...	—	24
66-70	...	...	—	27
71-75	...	...	—	11
76-80	...	...	—	9
81-85	...	...	—	—
86-90	...	...	—	4
91-95	...	...	—	2

The last census was taken on 6th March, 1931. Since 1930 the migration returns have been carefully analysed and controlled in the Statistical Department and it is now possible to make a reasonably accurate estimate of population each month. Since the census in March, 1931, up to the end of December, 1932, there has been a steady decrease in the Asiatic population due to migration.

The following table shows the numbers of each race during 1931 and 1932 :—

<i>Census population.</i>			<i>Estimated population.</i>	
	<i>6th March, 1931.</i>	<i>31st December, 1931.</i>	<i>31st December, 1932.</i>	
Europeans	...	16,812	16,957	17,249
Indians	...	39,644	37,196	34,966
Goans	...	3,979	3,431	3,369
Arabs	...	12,166	11,751	11,752
Others	...	1,346	1,374	1,362
Total :...	...	73,947	70,709	68,698

*Note.*—No reliable returns of births and deaths are available. The estimates in the above table are based on an assumed natural increase of 6 per cent per annum for Europeans and 10 per cent. per annum for Asiatics, and on the annual excess of migration via Mombasa.



**Native Population.**

No accurate census of the native population has yet been made. The population figures are based on estimates made by the administrative authorities, and are related to the number of male adult taxpayers in the various districts. They are, in consequence, subject to a comparatively wide margin of error. The estimated native population in 1932 was 3,007,645 as compared with an estimate in 1927 of 2,793,963, which represents an increase over that period of approximately 13 per cent. No reliable figures of births, deaths, and infantile mortality are obtainable.

**Distribution of Population.**

The geographical distribution of the population is as follows :—

<i>Province.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asiatic.</i>	<i>Native.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Coast ... ..	1,160	24,595	263,483	289,238
Ukamba ... ..	205	926	391,669	392,800
Kikuyu ... ..	7,637	17,107	823,249	847,993
Masai ... ..	103	416	48,381	48,900
Rift Valley ... ..	2,720	2,549	93,508	98,777
Nzoia ... ..	3,108	1,795	127,086	131,989
Nyanza ... ..	2,266	3,597	1,123,570	1,129,433
Turkana ... ..	27	129	72,356*	72,512
Northern Frontier ... ..	23	335	64,343	64,701
Totals: ... ..	17,249	51,449	3,007,645	3,076,343

**IV.—HEALTH.****General Administration and Organization.**

In Kenya, as elsewhere, the ultimate responsibility for the safeguarding and promotion of the public health rests with the Central Government. In every area of the Colony, however, there is a “ Local Authority ” which to a greater or less degree has, under the general supervision of the State, responsibility in health matters. In Nairobi and Mombasa the greater part of the health staff is now employed by the Local Authority. In the other towns, in the European settled areas and in the native reserves the authority is the District Commissioner and the health staff is employed by Government. Where in the smaller towns there is a Municipal Board, the Board is in effect, though not in law, the Local Health Authority as its opinion is always sought by the Executive Authority. In the native reserves every endeavour is made to interest the Local Native Council in health matters and these endeavours are meeting with considerable success. Supervising the activities of all these Local Authorities are the Commissioner for Local Government for the towns and European areas and the Chief Native Commissioner for the native reserves. In consonance

\* It should be observed that 7,646 Suk natives have recently been temporarily included in Uganda, thereby reducing the total number of Suk in Kenya to 24,029.

with Government policy the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services is responsible for providing and distributing both medical relief and health staff to the extent provided in the sanctioned Estimates, and he acts in consultation with both the Commissioner for Local Government and the Chief Native Commissioner.

### Sanitary Work and Administration.

In Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, and Eldoret sanitary work and administration is almost wholly a function of the local representative authorities and, on the whole, has been effectively carried out. In Nairobi a notable event was the opening of a new abattoir, of modern construction, providing adequate accommodation for the present and future needs of the town. At Eldoret the native location which was opened last year provides good urban housing for Africans and its administration is in every respect a credit to the Municipal Board concerned.

In the native reserves good progress has been maintained in the improved housing and pit latrine campaigns, more particularly in those reserves to which it has been found possible to post a European Sanitary Inspector. Amongst other activities in the reserves may be mentioned the protection of local water-supplies, the provision of butcheries and slaughter houses and the reclamation of swamps which is being carried out both as an anti-malarial and agricultural measure.

### Medical Relief.

In some of the towns medical relief for Europeans is still provided in Government hospitals, but non-Government hospitals and private nursing homes are gradually being established and are being increasingly used by the European population.

In the native reserves some medical relief is provided by or through the agency of Missionary Societies, though it is for the most part supplied directly by the State and the greater part of the provision made under the Medical Estimates is expended on this service. During the year new native hospitals were opened at Kilifi, Digo, Narok, Nyeri, and Muriranjias, and there are now over 100 out-dispensaries in charge of African dressers connected with Government hospitals in the native reserves.

The following numbers of patients were treated during the year at Government native hospitals :—

In-patients	...	...	...	...	27,647
Out-patients	...	...	...	...	254,718

while at the out-dispensaries attendances numbered 646,033.

Amongst the diseases treated in hospital pneumonia remains the most important; malaria and helminthic infections follow. In most hospitals the number of cases admitted for surgical treatment is steadily increasing and admissions for tropical ulcer still present



both a clinical and an administrative problem. The number of women admitted as in-patients continues to increase and more use is being made of the facilities for maternity cases. This increase in the admission of females is clearly associated with the posting of trained European Nursing Sisters to native hospitals.

### Special Clinics.

Clinics for the treatment of venereal disease, for ante-natal work, and for child welfare are now established at a number of centres and Government maintains a staff of two women Medical Officers and five Health Visitors for this work.

### Health of Employed Labourers.

Employed labourers, their places of employment and their housing accommodation are subject to inspection by the Labour Inspectors of the Department of Native Affairs and by Health Officers. No notable outbreak of disease occurred amongst this section of the population and on the whole the health of labourers was good. No major housing schemes were embarked upon by employers.

### Vital Statistics and the Public Health.

The recording of vital statistics even in the towns of Kenya is still far from satisfactory and as no machinery is yet in operation for the registration or notification of births among Africans, no infant mortality-rates can be determined for that race.

The death-rates for Nairobi, so far as it has been possible to estimate them, were as follows:—

*Nairobi (total population 47,919).*

Crude death-rate, all races	...	...	13·51	per thousand.
Recorded death-rate, Europeans	...	...	5·63	„ „
„ „ Asians	...	...	13·57	„ „
„ „ Africans	...	...	10·79	„ „

In the absence of statistical information no reliable figures are available for Mombasa or other towns.

With regard to the African population of the native reserves, there are no figures either for births or deaths. It is an undoubted fact that the native population as a whole suffers severely from preventable disease and on that account, and on account of general insanitary conditions and of an inadequate and ill-balanced dietary, is on the whole more unfit and less well developed than might otherwise be the case.

Ill-health and poor nourishment are to a greater or less degree the lot of all but a few of the African population. In 1932 the incidence of major epidemic disease was, relatively speaking, low, but pneumonia, malaria, intestinal worms, poor food, and maternal ignorance were the cause of much morbidity and mortality.

In the period of a year it is impossible to record any considerable alteration in the basic conditions which govern the state of the public health; there has, however, been a demand for help and instruction in the improvement of housing.

### **Propaganda.**

Health exhibits are now organized by the Medical Department in connexion with agricultural shows held both in the European settled areas and in the native reserves. For financial reasons activities in this direction had to be considerably curtailed during 1932. Health propaganda was, however, carried out in a number of areas by individual officers.

### **Laboratories.**

The new Medical Laboratory which was completed in 1931 provides excellent modern facilities and a sufficiency of space for research and routine work.

## **V.—HOUSING.**

### **European.**

European housing in the towns of Kenya is, on the whole, excellent, and for the most part the houses are built of brick, stone, or concrete. There is at present no lack of housing. In the rural areas European housing is steadily improving.

### **Indian.**

The Indian population of Kenya lives almost entirely in the towns and in almost every town in Kenya, and particularly in Nairobi and Mombasa, there is much Indian housing which is far from satisfactory. The poorer classes still occupy housing which can only be described as slum property. Amongst the wealthier classes of this community, however, there has been a marked improvement in housing during the past few years, and in Nairobi numerous houses constructed of brick, stone, or concrete and of good design have been built.

### **Arab.**

Housing conditions amongst this community which is confined to the coastal districts and towns cannot be described as satisfactory.

### **African.**

Many important problems arise in connexion with African native housing both in the towns and in the rural areas.

*African native housing in urban areas.*—In Mombasa the African inhabitants, who represent a large proportion of the total population, may be divided into two classes, (a) a stable population most of whom have been born in the town, and (b) a large immigrant floating



population of natives who, in increasing numbers, are drifting to the town in search of work. The stable African population is accommodated in housing which is much superior to the huts found in the reserves, but materials which do not permit of a high standard of cleanliness are used. The provision of good housing for this class of the community presents one of the most difficult problems with which the Local Authority is faced. The floating African population is housed for the most part in lodgings kept by the more permanent residents. This arrangement is far from satisfactory and the provision of properly planned native locations is becoming urgent.

In Nairobi the problem is somewhat different from that in Mombasa because there is no large section of the African population which has urban culture or experience. Wages are generally lower and the standard of living more primitive. The supply of housing is far from adequate and serious overcrowding is almost universal. An attempt at a solution of the problem has been made by both Government and the Municipal Council by the provision of native locations. Good housing is now provided by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration for all its native employees.

In the smaller towns the problem, though less acute, is similar to that in Nairobi, though at Eldoret a solution has been found by the provision of a model location.

*African housing in the European settled areas.*—On the great majority of estates and farms permanent housing has not yet been provided for African employees, but on a few estates excellent housing has been built. Most employers of African labour now appreciate the benefit of good housing for their employees. Owing, however, to the prevailing depression little progress has been possible during the past year.

*The housing of Africans in the native reserves.*—The essential housing problem of the Colony lies in the native reserves. In many parts of the country there are thousands of African natives who are anxious to build better houses and improve their amenities, and there are many hundreds who are in a financial position to do so. In order to assist natives in this matter it has been the policy of the Medical Department during recent years to post to the most advanced districts qualified European Sanitary Inspectors, with some technical experience, who have been especially trained to undertake work amongst Africans. The business of these Inspectors is to teach and to provide practical assistance and advice in the designing and construction of houses in accordance with the financial means of the builder and the available building materials. Apart from affording advice and supervising the actual construction of houses, the Sanitary Inspectors, in consultation with the Agricultural Officers, also advise with regard to the construction of grain stores and other agricultural buildings. During 1932 considerable success attended these efforts.



## VI.—PRODUCTION.

## Mineral.

Throughout 1932 increasing interest was shown in the Kakamega goldfield. The favourable report of Sir Albert Kitson, C.M.G., C.B.E., published in October, greatly stimulated the activity of prospectors in this area and in the previously explored field at Lolgorien. At the end of the year 4,573 reef and 2,785 alluvial precious mineral claims were in existence. Some 5,900 square miles in Nyanza Province adjoining these goldfields were excluded from prospecting and the whole of this area remains to be exploited later.

In the open areas the smaller alluvial propositions tended to be worked out by the end of the year, but the larger schemes requiring plant and capital were only beginning to be developed. Serious reef prospecting and mining began and many of the more promising propositions are being acquired by companies with experience and capital.

One exclusive prospecting licence for precious minerals and one for coal were issued during the year.

The mineral production in 1931 and 1932 was :—

				1931.		1932.	
				Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
					£		£
Gold	...	...	...	2,591 oz.	13,194	9,052 oz.	53,527
Silver	...	...	...	288 „	25	1,118 „	97
Lime	...	...	...	940 tons	940	900 tons	900
Marble	...	...	...	410 „	4,100	400 „	4,000
Sodium Carbonate	...	...	...	44,170 „	199,389	37,263 „	169,972

## Agriculture.

The main products grown by Europeans are coffee, sisal, tea, wheat, and essential oils. Maize, sugar-cane, wattle, numerous kinds of beans, potatoes, coconuts, and fruit are produced by both Europeans and natives, and cotton, sorghums, millets, and miscellaneous root crops and other crops are grown almost exclusively by natives in their reserves.

In common with other parts of the world, Kenya was affected adversely by low prices ruling for primary products during the year. Producers of maize, wheat, sisal, and sugar continued operations under considerable difficulties, and coffee, the price of which had remained at a remunerative level in previous years, fell somewhat in value in 1932. Locusts caused very considerable loss to cereal and other crops and to pasture, though less damage was done than in the previous year.

The local production of wheat was insufficient to meet the local demand and in consequence it was necessary to import larger quantities of wheat than in the previous year. (See also under Exports, Head VII, Commerce.)



Acreages and yields of crops produced under European supervision during the census year 1st March, 1932, to 28th February, 1933, compared with those of the previous year, were as follows:—

<i>Crop.</i>	<i>1932-1933.</i>		<i>1931-1932.</i>	
	<i>Acreage.</i>	<i>Yield.</i>	<i>Acreage.</i>	<i>Yield.</i>
Coffee ... ..	100,387	303,998 cwt.	98,874	170,091 cwt.
Maize ... ..	164,018	1,139,616 bags	160,546	762,622 bags
Wheat ... ..	30,114	63,498 bags	43,168	86,862 bags
Barley ... ..	3,025	15,845 bags	2,330	7,126 bags
Sisal ... ..	139,834	17,369 tons	145,660	14,674 tons
Tea ... ..	12,034	2,421,056 lb.	11,258	1,500,249 lb.
Sugar ... ..	12,088	106,320 cwt.	12,363	104,700 cwt.

Reliable figures of native production are not available.

A table showing in detail comparative values of total exports of agricultural produce will be found under the heading “Exports.”

The estimated values of agricultural exports of native origin for the last six years were as follows:—

	<i>1927.</i>	<i>1928.</i>	<i>1929.</i>	<i>1930.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Animals ... ..	12,000	11,000	10,300	8,600	5,000	3,600
Copra and coconuts	12,000	23,000	2,500	2,250	1,200	500
Cotton ... ..	15,000	24,000	24,800	17,200	6,500	8,600
Cotton seed ...	—	—	5,400	5,000	—	500
Groundnuts ...	22,500	19,659	29,500	16,500	6,000	1,200
Maize ... ..	75,000	50,000	45,000	75,000	—	12,500
Milletts ... ..	3,350	423	240	2,800	20	100
Pulse and beans	19,900	13,000	12,500	14,000	6,000	6,000
Simsim ... ..	67,350	27,355	27,500	15,200	5,000	28,500
Hides ... ..	160,000	200,000	220,000	105,000	60,000	86,500
Skins ... ..	56,000	100,000	87,000	73,000	35,000	15,700
Oils—various ...	3,550	5,000	10,000	6,700	3,200	5,600
Potatoes ... ..	7,500	7,000	24,000	10,500	13,000	9,300
Miscellaneous ...	2,600	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000
Wattle Bark and extract	—	—	35,000	42,000	71,000	79,500
Totals ... ..	456,750	482,437	535,740	395,750	213,920	262,100

Low prices on oversea markets, destruction of crops by locusts, and increased domestic consumption were the main factors which affected the quantities of agricultural produce exported.

A large proportion of the produce grown by Europeans is exported while native produce supplies requirements for domestic consumption in towns and for native labour on farms and estates owned by Europeans. Some 500,000 bags of maize were sold from

native reserves during 1932 for food for native labour on coffee, sisal, and other estates, and in townships. Exports of wattle bark and simsim in 1932 exceeded those of any previous year, and a recovery in the prices of hides occurred.

Rules are promulgated from time to time under the Crop Production and Livestock Ordinance, by which power is conferred to inspect and control the type of crop planted and the quality of produce offered for sale. Under this Ordinance the Department of Agriculture administers rules for the marketing of maize, wattle, simsim, and groundnuts. This legislation has been most beneficial in raising the standard of produce. A promising export trade in cashew nuts is anticipated.

### Livestock.

As a result of the low prices for crops increasing attention was paid by Europeans to livestock farming. Though development in this direction was hampered by lack of sufficient financial resources considerable progress was made.

Animal products sold by Europeans during the past six census years have been as follows :—

	<i>Milk</i> (whole). gal.	<i>Cream.</i> gal.	<i>Butterfat.</i> lb.	<i>Butter.</i> lb.	<i>Cheese.</i> lb.	<i>Ghee.</i> lb.	<i>Wool.</i> lb.
1932-33	1,138,743	73,387	923,042	350,405	155,525	47,110	721,542
1931-32	1,018,868	77,063	675,910	285,320	111,582	96,471	813,662
1930-31	1,101,704	145,796	614,790	312,694	131,168	114,527	654,846
*1929-30	1,027,375	287,657	(a)	371,675	108,875	116,117	893,258
*1928-29	791,452	212,914	(a)	290,905	145,609	65,215	939,619
*1927-28	421,779	75,764	(a)	324,593	130,538	78,528	420,575

\* In respect of the period 1st August to 31st July.

(a) Included in "Cream."

Exports of the principal animal products of European origin were as follows :—

		<i>Butter.</i>		<i>Cheese.</i>		<i>Bacon and Ham.</i>	
		<i>Quantity.</i> lb.	<i>Value.</i> £	<i>Quantity.</i> lb.	<i>Value.</i> £	<i>Quantity.</i> Cwt.	<i>Value.</i> £
1932	...	1,035,104	40,604	57,344	2,421	543	3,498
1931	...	708,512	35,618	73,248	2,916	857	5,252
1930	...	873,448	53,065	58,352	2,919	1,311	6,318

There was an increased consumption of meat and clarified butter (or ghee) by natives in agricultural districts. The production of ghee continues in spite of the continued fall in the price of this commodity. The Colony now produces sufficient for domestic requirements but continues to import low priced ghee from Tanganyika. Exports from Kenya in 1932 showed an increase of 70 per



cent on the previous year's figures. The populations of pastoral districts depend very largely upon meat, milk, and ghee for their subsistence. Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, and other towns provide markets for cattle and sheep, both graded and native.

The presence of disease necessitates the strict administration of quarantine regulations prohibiting the movement of cattle from the native reserves, except through authorized quarantine stations.

### Fisheries.

The fishing industry of Lake Victoria has not progressed appreciably, but that of Mombasa is increasing and is finding larger markets in supplying ships and Nairobi.

Lake Naivasha provides increasing quantities of fish to the population of adjacent areas.

### Manufactures.

*Beer and Stout.*—Standard gallons produced in 1932 amounted to 93,852.

*Soap.*—Exports of local manufacture during the year amounted to 8,676 cwt. valued at £8,125.

*Aluminium Hollow-ware.*—The progress of local manufacture is reflected in the following figures :—

					<i>Imports.</i>		<i>Exports of Local Manufacture.</i>	
					<i>Tons.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>£</i>
1930	...	...	...	...	89	14,470	3	444
1931	...	...	...	...	12	2,322	18	2,935
1932	...	...	...	...	2	957	21	4,271

### Organization of Production.

The mineral development in the Colony is gradually passing into the hands of prospecting and development companies which have acquired many of the interests formerly held by mining syndicates and partnerships.

As regards European cultivation the production of sisal, requiring as it does large capital outlay, is conducted mainly by companies. Coffee is produced partly by companies but mainly by individual agriculturists. The cultivation of maize, wheat, barley, etc., and the livestock industry, is chiefly in the hands of the individual agriculturist, though the manufacture of butter is largely conducted by co-operative creameries. The average number of native labourers employed on European holdings during 1932–33 was as follows :—

Men...	...	...	...	...	79,749
Women	...	...	...	...	3,506
Children	...	...	...	...	14,610
Casual	...	...	...	...	7,160
					<hr/>
					105,025
					<hr/>

No significant change occurred as compared with the previous year.

In regard to native agriculture, production is almost entirely conducted by individuals who, in the main, cultivate sufficient crops to supply the food requirements of themselves and their families, and sell the surplus to obtain money for their requirements.

The manufacture of beer is in the hands of a company.

Soap is manufactured by companies, mainly situated on the coast.

*Indian Agriculture.*—Indian cultivation is limited to the Kibos-Miwani area in the Nyanza Province and to small scattered areas in the Ukamba and Coast Provinces. A census of Indian agriculture was not taken during the year, but in the Nyanza Province it was estimated that 4,274 acres were under sugar-cane and 1,942 acres planted with maize. In the Coast Province some 3,800 acres are held by Indians, this area being devoted almost exclusively to coconuts.

*Native Agriculture.*—Considerable progress has been achieved during recent years in the improvement in the quality and variety of crops grown, in cultural methods, and in marketing. The benefits derived from the trial and acclimatization of crops conducted in former years are now becoming apparent.

Improvement of crops largely depends upon ample supplies of seed of high yielding quality and in the past this was provided from public funds. Local Native Councils have now provided the land and funds for seed farms in most agricultural Provinces. These farms have now proved their value and will be extended as circumstances permit. Local Native Councils also devote funds to the payment of a certain number of Native Agricultural Instructors.

Native Agricultural Schools have been established at Nairobi mainly for the Kikuyu and Ukamba Provinces, and at Bukura for the Nyanza and Nzoia Provinces. At these schools the importance of maintenance of soil fertility and prevention of soil erosion is stressed in addition to ordinary crop and routine farm work. The problem of soil erosion continued to receive attention and successful reclamation for demonstration purposes in the Ukamba Province has aroused the keen interest of the natives.

Three Animal Husbandry Centres are now in full operation, and three more should be in full working order in 1934. The varied branches of the management of cattle and treatment of disease are taught, and because quarantine stations are centred on these schools, facilities are given for instruction in the control of disease. Under supervision pupils carry out inoculations of cattle and other work of a similar nature.

An important branch of work in native reserves is the organization of marketing of native produce with the object of raising prices and the standard of quality. The system consists of marketing produce through a commission agent. Local Native Councils erect



suitable stores as collecting centres adjacent to railway stations. At present organized marketing is limited to wattle bark in the Kikuyu Province, cotton in the Nyanza Province, and cotton and cashew nuts in the Coast Province.

Propaganda for the better preparation of hides and skins continues. The premium offered for shade-dried as compared with sun-dried hides is now sufficient to induce natives to undertake the extra work involved in shade-drying their hides.

## VII.—COMMERCE.

### General.

Because Kenya and Uganda are one administrative unit for the purposes of Customs, an accurate estimate of the balance of trade of the territories individually is impracticable. On the one hand, Kenya is largely a distributing centre and, on the other, the overseas trade of Uganda passes, in the main, through Mombasa, the principal port of Kenya. In addition, produce originating in Tanganyika Territory amounting in value to £538,867 was transported through Kenya and shipped at Mombasa during the year, and goods imported into Kenya and subsequently transferred to Tanganyika Territory in 1932 were valued at £494,659. The combined value of trade imports and total exports (i.e., exports of domestic produce and re-exports) of Kenya and Uganda for the year 1932 amounted to £10,533,567 as compared with £10,597,969 in 1931, and £13,871,883 in 1930, the total volume of trade of all classes, including importations on Government account, transit and transshipment traffic, being valued at £10,959,941 as against £11,543,651 in 1931 and £15,400,376 in 1930. The value of total imports during the year was £4,874,572 as against £5,747,884 in 1931, a decrease of £873,312 or 15·19 per cent. Exports of the domestic produce of the territories were valued at £4,505,860 as compared with £4,322,136 in 1931. Of this total, goods to the value of £2,280,982 originated in Kenya, the domestic exports of Uganda calculated in terms of the f.o.b. value at the port of final shipment from the two territories being valued at £2,224,878. Bonded stocks on hand at 31st December, 1932, amounted to £245,600 or £905 less than the value of goods remaining on hand in bonded warehouses at the end of the previous year.

So far as the export trade in Kenya produce is concerned, a decrease in value of £62,892 or 2·60 per cent. as compared with the exports during the previous year is recorded. Locust infestation resulted in a contraction in maize exports of 67,188 tons in quantity, the decrease in value being £301,713. Sisal shipments diminished in value by £45,990 as compared with the corresponding figures for 1931. In other directions, however, a satisfactory expansion is noted, coffee, butter, potatoes, tea, cedar slats, wattle bark and extract, and gold being among the commodities exported in greater volume than in the previous year. From a trading point of view, 1932 must be characterized as a year of unrelenting anxiety ;

the deferment of hopes in the matter of improved commodity prices on the overseas markets and of relief from the continued locust infestation produced feelings of uncertainty and depression. The decrease in the spending power of the local population is reflected in the figures of trade imports, inward traffic during the earlier part of the year being confined to the barest necessities. Some improvement in both import and export trade became noticeable in the later months, a prospect of less serious damage from locusts, increased crop yields in Kenya and Uganda, and greater activity in the development of mineral resources assisting in the partial removal of the depression in its most acute form. World conditions, however, continue to be the dominant factor and complete recovery cannot be expected until the prices of primary products upon which the prosperity of the territories ultimately depends, again reach an economic level.

Net collections of Customs revenue amounted to £882,500 as compared with £1,002,001 accruing in 1931. Of this sum £597,316 was allocated to Kenya and £285,184 to Uganda.

#### \*Imports.

The percentage division of trade between the principal sources of supply during the past two years was as follows:—

				1931. <i>Per cent.</i>	1932. <i>Per cent.</i>
United Kingdom	...	...	...	44·53	39·29
British Possessions	...	...	...	18·65	24·11
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE				63·18	63·40
Germany	...	...	...	3·18	2·61
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union				1·36	1·60
France	...	...	...	1·44	1·61
Italy	...	...	...	1·44	1·24
Netherlands	...	...	...	4·36	3·97
Japan	...	...	...	8·55	10·99
Persia	...	...	...	1·89	2·52
United States of America			...	8·91	5·28
Dutch East Indies	...	...	...	2·60	3·35
Other Foreign Countries	...	...	...	3·09	3·43
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES				36·82	36·60

\* At the request of the Board of Trade and in order to bring the Report into closer conformity with similar publications relating to other parts of the Empire, import particulars, unless otherwise stated, have reference to total imports, including imports on Government account, and not to "home consumption" clearances as heretofore.



The following summary shows the values of the principal commodities imported from the various countries in 1931 and 1932 :—

Country of Origin.	Commodity.	Value.	
		1931. £	1932. £
United Kingdom.	Whisky ... ..	70,067	62,625
	Cigarettes ... ..	102,363	72,586
	Cement ... ..	89,697	38,747
	Galvanised sheets ... ..	69,314	37,914
	Tubes, pipes, fittings ... ..	52,052	51,335
	Tin, bar, plate or sheet ... ..	8,447	19,873
	Aluminium sheets ... ..	17,408	16,970
	Agricultural and horticultural tools	6,067	14,727
	Electrical goods and apparatus ... ..	49,175	35,254
	Electrical machinery ... ..	15,471	22,886
	Industrial machinery ... ..	62,999	40,894
	Cotton textiles ... ..	150,386	153,965
	Fishing and trawl nets ... ..	12,986	14,816
	Wearing apparel ... ..	38,280	35,539
	Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	102,463	113,072
	Lubricating oils and greases ... ..	20,968	13,495
	Soap ... ..	24,125	19,028
	Paper and Stationery ... ..	67,656	62,149
	Motor vehicles and bicycles ... ..	69,970	83,528
	Tyres ... ..	30,751	37,242
India.	Rice ... ..	56,018	28,539
	Wheat meal and flour ... ..	36,202	20,902
	Cotton textiles ... ..	66,322	45,974
	Jute bags and sacks ... ..	125,963	127,851
Union of South Africa.	Coal ... ..	85,279	71,975
Canada.	Motor vehicles ... ..	79,627	50,764
	Tyres ... ..	18,915	18,412
Australia.	Wheat ... ..	—	30,293
Germany.	Agricultural and horticultural tools.	8,187	19,272
	Shovels, spades, axes, and matchets	2,547	3,932
	Cotton textiles ... ..	11,471	4,594
Netherlands.	Tobacco, manufactured ... ..	58,083	72,801
	Cotton textiles ... ..	136,497	78,726
Japan.	Cotton textiles ... ..	319,923	306,614
	Artificial silk piece-goods... ..	34,512	73,056
	Apparel ... ..	53,660	62,137
Persia.	Fuel oil ... ..	99,428	110,107
United States of America.	Cotton textiles ... ..	36,545	28,446
	Lubricating oils and greases ... ..	49,053	27,883
	Motor spirit ... ..	127,935	33,460
	Kerosene ... ..	42,624	13,249
	Motor vehicles ... ..	80,983	76,114
	Tyres ... ..	24,353	6,526
Dutch East Indies.	Fuel Oil ... ..	22,197	17,452
	Motor spirit ... ..	104,986	111,972
	Kerosene ... ..	16,509	28,560

*Cotton Textiles.*—During 1932 the value of cotton textiles imported was £707,806 or 14·52 per cent. of all goods imported. Transfers to Uganda were valued at £339,013.

The average value per yard of imported cotton textiles was 3·4d. as compared with 4·3d. in 1931 and 5·7d. in 1930; cotton blankets showed a value per blanket of 1s. 4·6d. as against 1s. 3·9d. in 1931 and 1s. 7·2d. in 1930.

Although the share of the United Kingdom in this trade improved slightly in 1932, it continues to compare very unfavourably with the percentage value of textiles procured from foreign sources, the disparity being still more marked if calculations are made on a yardage basis. Importations from Japan show a further increase, amounting in 1932 to 43 per cent. of the total textile trade as compared with 41 per cent. in 1931 and 29 per cent. in 1930.

Belgium, Holland, Czechoslovakia, and Italy provide the bulk of imported cotton blankets, grey sheeting (*americani*) being supplied principally by Japan and to a less extent by the United States of America.

*Vehicles.*—689 motor cars, 408 motor lorries, 4 motor tractors, 90 motor cycles and 1,295 pedal cycles valued at £215,176 were imported during the year as against 891 motor cars, 336 motor lorries, 15 motor tractors, 98 motor cycles, and 1,187 pedal cycles of a total value of £240,672 in the previous year. Imports from the United Kingdom were valued at £83,528 or 39 per cent. of the total as against £69,970 or 29 per cent. in 1931.

Importations of tyres and tubes were valued at £89,331 as compared with £100,793 in 1931, the principal sources of supply being the United Kingdom (£37,242), France (£23,836), Canada (£18,412), and the United States of America (£6,526).

*Building Materials.*—A considerable contraction in the quantity of building materials imported (corrugated iron sheets, cement, timber, etc.) is noted, importations of cement decreasing from 31,164 tons in 1931 to 16,445 tons in the year under review. Of this latter figure the United Kingdom supplied 12,296 tons and 4,008 tons originated in Japan.

*Other Imports.*—Apart from minor increases in quantity but not in value, a general shrinkage falls to be recorded.

#### **Re-Exports, Transit and Transshipment Trade.**

The value of goods re-exported during 1932 amounted to £1,364,848 or 29·27 per cent. of the total value of trade imports as compared with £1,183,807 or 23·25 per cent. in 1931. Transit and transshipment traffic reached the values of £60,247 and £154,414 respectively, as against £106,015 and £183,809 in 1931.

#### **Exports.**

*General.*—The domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda are mainly agricultural, the principal exception being carbonate of soda procured at Lake Magadi in Kenya. The value of the domestic produce of Kenya and Uganda exported in 1932 amounted to £4,505,860 as



compared with £4,322,136 in 1931. Apart from a serious decline in the quantity and value of shipments of maize and wheat, the position with regard to the export trade generally has been well maintained, a considerable expansion in the export of a wide variety of commodities to an increasing number of markets being noticeable. Empire markets continue to absorb a large proportion of exports, no less than 82·90 per cent. of the total value thereof as compared with 78·33 per cent. in the previous year being despatched to destinations within the Empire. The increase is due in part to the world currency position, and during the later months of the year to the application of the Ottawa Agreements. The principal foreign markets were Belgium (2·77 per cent.), Japan (2·75 per cent.), United States of America (2·01 per cent.), and Germany (1·99 per cent.). The following summary shows the principal exports and the markets in which they were absorbed, giving comparative figures for 1931 :—

<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	
		<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>
		£	£
United Kingdom.	Coffee ... ..	890,234	1,055,701
	Cotton ... ..	123,991	144,470
	Cotton seed ... ..	145,477	137,888
	Sisal fibre and tow ... ..	24,597	57,529
	Hides and skins ... ..	61,643	59,190
	Maize ... ..	157,071	53,361
	Gold bullion ... ..	19,955	64,845
	Butter ... ..	27,665	33,444
	Tin ore ... ..	22,176	45,504
	Wool ... ..	37,671	28,221
Aden.	Coffee ... ..	25,770	61,842
India.	Cotton ... ..	1,380,062	1,428,019
	Sodium carbonate ... ..	10,737	28,025
Canada.	Coffee ... ..	10,129	80,963
Australia.	Sodium carbonate ... ..	22,500	28,575
	Coffee ... ..	4,867	16,923
	Cotton seed ... ..	—	11,934
Tanganyika Territory.	Sugar ... ..	70,163	60,423
	Wheat meal and flour ... ..	20,163	18,412
	Cigarettes ... ..	12,366	17,947
	Tea ... ..	13,927	10,819
	Soap ... ..	6,826	6,958
	Butter ... ..	6,533	5,557
Union of South Africa.	Coffee ... ..	27,448	46,215
	Sodium carbonate ... ..	2,998	3,467
	Groundnuts ... ..	652	6,356
Germany.	Coffee ... ..	13,620	5,859
	Maize ... ..	6,123	4,500
	Sisal... ..	11,459	20,824
	Hides and skins ... ..	11,275	17,016
	Barks for tanning ... ..	8,174	17,613
	Sesame seed ... ..	1	8,084
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union.	Sisal fibre and tow ... ..	159,798	75,003
	Hides and skins ... ..	22,627	24,222
	Wool ... ..	5,756	9,334
	Coffee ... ..	5,293	5,142

<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	
		1931.	1932.
		£	£
France.	Coffee ... ..	2,675	12,954
	Hides and skins ... ..	18,435	9,347
Italy.	Sesame seed ... ..	2,302	12,943
	Hides and skins ... ..	8,468	18,403
	Sisal... ..	7,740	3,389
Netherlands.	Maize ... ..	24,924	4,875
	Wattle bark ... ..	16,239	25,608
	Sisal... ..	10,511	10,476
Japan.	Sodium carbonate ... ..	130,890	93,604
	Cotton seed ... ..	3,747	18,804
	Cotton ... ..	1,925	4,751
	Barks for tanning ... ..	3,749	5,017
United States of America.	Coffee ... ..	44,680	55,355
	Skins ... ..	23,159	13,282
	Wattle bark ... ..	5,880	9,641
	Sisal... ..	13,106	4,674

*Cotton.*—Exports of raw cotton amounted to 829,303 centals originating in Uganda and 4,516 centals in Kenya, the total value being £1,592,761, and show an increase in quantity of 75,008 centals with an increase in value of £82,866 as compared with 1931. The declared value per cental of 100 lb. was £1 18s. 3d. as against £1 19s. 9d. in 1931. Cotton seed exported during the year under review increased to 56,481 tons valued at £168,899 as against 45,435 tons valued at £149,224 in 1931.

*Coffee.*—The following table indicates considerable expansion in shipments, viz. :—

			<i>Produce of Kenya.</i>		<i>Produce of Uganda.</i>	
			<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
			<i>Cwt.</i>	£	<i>Cwt.</i>	£
Exports, 1932	...	...	275,916	1,213,715	87,077	223,162
Exports, 1931	...	...	245,903	986,429	69,990	161,389
Increase	...	...	30,013	227,286	17,087	61,773

*Maize.*—Owing to locust infestation shipments decreased in quantity by 1,343,764 cwt. and in value by £301,713 in comparison with the previous year, the 1932 figures being 516,356 cwt. valued at £117,971 as against 1,860,120 cwt. valued at £419,684 in 1931.

*Sisal Fibre and Sisal Tow.*—Exports of sisal fibre show a decrease in quantity of 653 tons, and a decrease in value of £44,955, the 1931 figures being 15,482 tons valued at £226,144. Sisal tow exports increased to 556 tons in quantity but decreased in value to £5,285 as against 512 tons valued at £6,420 in 1931. The average declared value of sisal fibre and tow per ton was £12 2s. 6d. in 1932 as compared with £14 10s. 10d. in 1931 and £27 8s. 5s. in 1930.



*Hides and Skins.*—Exports show a slight increase in value, comparative figures being 1931, £151,422, and 1932, £151,432. Exporters' declarations show that hides and skins to the value of £34,270 originated in Uganda in 1932.

*Gold.*—Exports increased from 4,721 oz. troy valued at £19,955 in 1931 to 14,913 oz. troy valued at £64,845, the Uganda share being 569 oz. troy valued at £3,470.

*Sodium Carbonate.*—Exports show a decrease of 6,907 tons in quantity and £29,417 in value as compared with the 1931 figures of 44,170 tons and £199,389.

*Wheat.*—Domestic exports decreased from 63,644 cwt. valued at £15,313 in 1931 to 1,727 cwt. valued at £525 in 1932.

*Sugar.*—Exports of sugar decreased to 56,617 cwt. valued at £62,629 from 66,191 cwt. valued at £71,223 in 1931. The principal source of supply was Uganda and the principal country of destination Tanganyika Territory.

*Tea.*—Export figures for 1932, viz., 6,369 cwt. valued at £29,829, as compared with 3,184 cwt. valued at £16,925 in 1931 reflect considerable expansion in local production.

#### **Inter-Territorial Trade.**

In addition to the foreign trade of Uganda, virtually the whole of which passes via Kenya either in transit to or from Mombasa or through the intermediary markets of Kenya, a considerable trans-frontier traffic in local produce exists. During 1932, the value of local produce sent from Kenya to Uganda amounted to £140,160 as compared with £146,166 in 1931, and £182,026 in 1930, the principal commodities involved being soap, wheat meal and flour, maize meal and flour, animals (living) for food, beer, tea, timber, and coconut oil. The value of Kenya produce exported to Tanganyika Territory amounted to £99,710 as compared with £122,745 in 1931.

Under the Customs Agreement of 1927 the free interchange of imported goods between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory is allowed, the value of imported merchandise transferred from Kenya-Uganda to Tanganyika Territory during 1932 amounting to £466,342 (including specie valued at £109,543) and the total Customs duty collected by the Kenya and Uganda Customs Administration and transferred to Tanganyika Territory under this Agreement reached a figure of £83,298. Traffic in imported goods in the reverse direction was valued at £98,836 (including specie to the value of £48,905) the Customs duty involved being £8,532. Tanganyika Territory produce passing through Kenya for shipment at Mombasa amounted in value to £538,867.

#### **Air Traffic.**

Considerable use of the Customs aerodromes established at Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu, Kampala, and Entebbe was made by

aircraft on foreign service during the year and comparative figures are as follows :—

Year.	Number of craft arrived.	Landed.		Number of craft departed.	Shipped.	
		Number of Passengers.	Value of cargo.		Number of Passengers.	Value of cargo.
			£			£
1931 ...	184	169	11,901	188	215	14,631
1932 ...	434	441	6,321	436	449	72,152

Outward cargo during 1931 and 1932 included bullion valued at £10,800 and £64,815 respectively.

### Excise and Beer Duties.

Excise duties at the rate of £1 per ton on sugar, cents 10 per lb. on tea, cents 75 per lb. on cigarettes, and cents 50 per lb. on other manufactured tobacco were imposed in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory on such articles locally manufactured on and after 1st January, 1932, and the duty on Kenya brewed beer was increased from Sh. 20 to Sh. 40 per standard barrel of 36 gallons with effect from the same date. Inter-territorial arrangements for the allocation of duty collections to the territory of final consumption were completed on lines parallel to the existing Customs Agreement.

*Sugar.*—Eight sets of premises were licensed during the year (5 in Kenya and 3 in Uganda), deliveries from factories amounting to 13,656 tons of which 3,452 tons were manufactured in 1931 and therefore not chargeable with duty. The total sum brought to account during the year in respect of the Kenya and Uganda excise duty on sugar was £9,211, allocated as follows: Kenya £5,855, Uganda £1,905, Tanganyika Territory £1,451, and Kenya in addition being credited with £6 from Tanganyika Territory.

*Tea.*—Fourteen sets of premises were licensed during the year (8 in Kenya and 6 in Uganda), deliveries from factories amounting to 1,807,130 lb. of which 290,184 lb. were manufactured in 1931. Excise collections in Kenya and Uganda realized £5,139, allocated as follows: Kenya £3,024, Uganda £1,203, Tanganyika Territory £912, and Kenya in addition being credited with £4 from Tanganyika Territory.

*Cigarettes and Tobacco.*—187,337 lb. of cigarettes and 54,397 lb. of tobacco were delivered from the three factories licensed during the year, 2 in Uganda and 1 in Kenya, the amount of Kenya and Uganda Excise duty brought to account being £7,441, allocated as follows: Kenya £847, Uganda £5,083, Tanganyika Territory £1,511, and Kenya in addition being credited with £682 from Tanganyika Territory.



*Beer.*—Two breweries, both situated in Kenya, were licensed during the year, comparative revenue figures for 1931 and 1932 being £2,596 and £5,214 respectively. The inter-territorial allocation for 1932 was Kenya £4,539, Uganda £372, Tanganyika Territory £303.

### Ivory.

Two sales by public auction of Kenya and Uganda Government ivory were undertaken by the Department during the year, the prices realized being satisfactory in comparison with world market rates which were depressed. The total weight of ivory sold was 60,673 lb. (Kenya 23,198 lb., Uganda 37,475 lb.) and the total amount realized was £23,139 (Kenya £8,849, Uganda £14,290).

For more detailed particulars in regard to imports, exports, sources of supply, countries of destination, etc., reference is invited to the Annual Trade Report of Kenya and Uganda or to the Annual Blue Book of the Colony.

### VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The wages of “domestic servants” approximate to the following averages :—

				<i>Range.</i>	<i>Normal Wage.</i>
				<i>Sh. per month.</i>	<i>Sh. per month.</i>
House and Personal Boys	...	...	...	17 to 52	40 and 30
Cooks	...	...	...	22 „ 52	50
Dhobies	...	...	...	27 „ 42	30
Kitchen Boys	...	...	...	12 „ 27	20
Garden Boys	...	...	...	7 „ 27	20
Seychellois and Arab Nurses	...	...	...	—	100
Native Nurses	...	...	...	50 to 60	60
Visiting Sweepers	...	...	...	—	10

Comparison with the corresponding figures for 1931 shows that there have been considerable reductions at the upper end of the range.

The absence of later data precludes the inclusion in this Report of figures of the rates of wages of labourers in the various classes of employment more recent than those included in the Report for the year 1931, which were as follows :—

<i>Government Employ.</i>	<i>Average monthly wage including value of rations.</i>
	<i>Sh.</i>
Railway ... ..	22/16
Defence ... ..	34/32
Other Government Departments ...	26/95
Municipalities ... ..	23/45
Agriculture ... ..	13/43
<i>Other Employment.</i>	
Mines ... ..	23/42
Timber industry ... ..	
Firewood ... ..	
Building trade, etc. ... ..	

The general downward tendency in the wage level, due to the prolonged financial depression, has continued during 1932 and it has been estimated that the average wage level for that year was as much as from 15 to 25 per cent. below the corresponding level in 1931. Labourers enjoying comparatively higher rates of wages have suffered a greater percentage reduction than those with smaller wages. A labourer's working day averages eight hours.

There has been no improvement in the scales of remuneration of Europeans and Indians engaged in commerce, nor in the rates of wages of Indian carpenters, stone masons, and similar skilled artisans.

### Cost of Living.

Cost of living figures and a determination of the price-level of commodities have been obtained by the Statistical Department since 1927, and an analysis of all available data has been extended backwards to 1924. It has also been possible to obtain prices of about 35 articles in 1912-13 for purposes of comparison with 1931.

The following table shows the index numbers for the period 1924-1932 :—

<i>Year.</i>		<i>All articles.</i>	<i>Locally produced articles.</i>	<i>Imported articles.</i>
1924	... ..	100	100	100
1925	... ..	101	109	98
1926	... ..	99	112	95
1927	... ..	95	109	91
1928	... ..	96	114	90
1929	... ..	95	111	90
1930	... ..	92	104	88
1931	... ..	87	97	83
1932	... ..	84	93	82

The impression which has arisen that prices have fallen to the pre-war level is erroneous. The prices of 51 articles, excluding vegetables, petrol, rents, and servants, are still 45 to 55 per cent. above the pre-war level. If petrol, transport, vegetables, etc., are included the general price-level affecting the cost of living at the end of 1932 must be about 60 per cent. above the pre-war level.

In regard to the cost of living of native labourers, in the great majority of cases the labourer is provided with rations which consist mainly of maize meal and meat, salt, etc., by the employer. The majority of labourers draw their staple food in kind, and not in cash, and are therefore not affected by fluctuations in price. The staple food-stuff is maize meal and the average consumption is 2 lb. per day costing approximately Sh. 3 per mensem, and additional rations Sh. 2 per mensem. In short, a native labourer receives his board and lodging free plus two or three times its value in cash.

## IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

### European Education.

The improvement effected by the centralization of secondary education has been consolidated during this second year since the opening of the schools. At the Prince of Wales School, Kabete, a



Sixth Form course has been started, leading to the Higher School Certificate Examination. An agricultural course has also been introduced in collaboration with the Agricultural Department. The School Certificate Examination is taken at the Girls' Secondary School, Nairobi. In Government schools the total roll at the end of the year was 1,138 (449 boarders and 689 day pupils). In private schools there was a total roll of 420 (266 boarders and 154 day pupils). There were 12 private schools, two being preparatory schools for boys who are being prepared for entrance to public schools overseas.

#### **Indian and Goan Education.**

Two large Government secondary schools, one in Nairobi and the other in Mombasa, take pupils up to the London Matriculation Examination. A hostel for pupils from outlying districts is attached to the Nairobi Secondary School. Forty-one boarders were in residence at the close of the year. Altogether there were 13 Government schools with a total roll of 2,602 at the end of the year. Although it has been necessary to reduce the rate of grant-in-aid, it has been found possible to place a much larger number of schools on the grant list. Thirty-two schools were aided during the year in which the total roll was 1,971. In six unaided schools the total roll was 283. The Goan community in Mombasa erected a handsome school building during the year, but the school was not actually opened until the beginning of 1933.

#### **Arab and African Education.**

The three Arab schools at the Coast, Mombasa, Malindi and Shimo-la-Tewa, to which Africans are also admitted, showed a total roll of 337. There was also a Government night school at Lamu with 40 pupils. Thirty-nine Government African schools had a total roll at the end of the year of 3,155. The Local Native Councils continued to show great interest in educational development. The new school erected from Local Native Council funds close to Nyeri was opened early in 1933 as the Government Kikuyu School. The Local Native Councils spent £12,786 in all on education during the year, for the erection of schools and for aiding existing Government and Mission schools in various ways. The work of the Jeanes school, Kabete, has been extended to include the training of agricultural and welfare workers as well as supervisors of native teachers. The number of technical apprentices at the Native Industrial Training Depot had to be reduced somewhat to meet changed conditions. The total roll at the end of the year was 478.

The various Missionary Societies continued to conduct the bulk of village elementary and sub-elementary education based on their primary and technical schools at central stations in the reserves. There are now two Mission secondary schools, the Protestant Alliance High School at Kikuyu and the Roman Catholic School at

Kabaa. Grants-in-aid to Missions during the year reached a total of £33,820, which figure included special provision for secondary education and for the training of women, but did not include the two-thirds of the salaries paid to Jeanes teachers.

### Administration.

On the abolition of the post of Chief Inspector at the close of the year the staff consisted of the Director, the Supervisor of Technical Education, and four Inspectors of Schools. Three Inspectors were stationed in outlying Provinces most of the year.

The four Advisory Councils, for European, Indian, Arab, and African Education respectively, and the various school committees and African School Area Committees rendered valuable service in advising the Director during the year.

### Examination Results.

The following tables show the number of candidates who entered and passed overseas secondary education examinations during the period 1928 to 1932 :—

#### *Cambridge Junior.*

	1928.		1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.	
	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>
Europeans ...	37	24	51	23	47	25	43	15	44	26
Indians ...	30	20	38	20	47	21	90	58	109	52
Europeans entered, 222 ; passed, 113.										
Indians entered, 314 ; passed, 171.										

#### *Cambridge School Certificate (Senior).\**

	1928.		1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.	
	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>
Europeans ...	7	4	9	6	16	6	20	14	20	14
Entered, 72 ; passed, 44.										

#### *London Matriculation.*

	1928.		1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.	
	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>
Indians ...	16	4	16	4	29	5	21	14	14	8
Entered, 96 ; passed 35.										

NOTE.—For more detailed information on educational matters attention is invited to the Annual Report of the Education Department.

### Welfare Institutions.

The Lady Northey Home for European children is maintained by public subscription and the fees collected. The Lady Grigg Child Welfare Institutions for Indians and Africans have continued to do good work. The League of Mercy, the East Africa Women's League, the British Legion, and the Salvation Army continue their valuable services on behalf of the needy, especially children.

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\* A pass with the necessary credits gives London Matriculation exemption.



**X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.****Posts and Telegraphs.**

On the 2nd February the Nairobi-Mombasa telephone trunk service was opened. It links the capital with the coast. Telephone communication is now possible between Nairobi and Tanga and the service will shortly be extended to Dar es Salaam. Communication by telephone to Tanganyika Territory was previously possible only from Mombasa.

Despite unfavourable trade conditions, there was an increase in the number of telephone exchange connexions during 1932. A new rural system was opened at Thika and serves 34 subscribers. The principal public exchanges and the number of subscribers at each are as follows :—

Nairobi	...	758	Nakuru	...	57
Mombasa	...	294	Eldoret	...	55

The internal telephone and telegraph system consists of 2,664 miles of pole route and a wire mileage of 14,786. Nearly all Administrative centres are connected by telegraph. Communication in the Northern Frontier and Turkana areas is maintained by a wireless system consisting of eight small stations (500 watts), in addition to one at Kitale opened in 1932, which are maintained and operated by military units and handle civil as well as military telegrams.

A wireless station was installed at Kisumu solely for aircraft purposes and is operated and maintained by Imperial Airways, Limited. Telegraph communication overseas is maintained by Imperial and International Communications, Limited, through a wireless station at Nairobi and a cable from Mombasa. This Company also operates the coast wireless station at Mombasa and gives a continuous service there. Overseas telegraph traffic decreased. The Kenya radio service dealt with 72·14 per cent. of the traffic to and from Great Britain.

The number of broadcasting licences increased from 418 to 635. The local broadcasting station transmits on 350 metres and 49·5 metres simultaneously. Reception on the former wave is satisfactory and has improved on the short wave. The programmes consist mainly of the reproduction of gramophone records, British Official wireless Press, local news, market and weather reports.

In January the London-Cape Town air mail service, previously operating between London and Kisumu only, was extended to Cape Town. The flight was maintained with satisfactory regularity during the year and the popularity of the service steadily increased. A supplementary air service was arranged locally to serve Nairobi, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, and Dar es Salaam and to link the coast towns with the main London-Cape Town flight. The local

service is operated by Messrs. Wilson Airways, Limited, and performed its weekly journey in each direction with unbroken regularity from the 18th August to the end of the year.

The number of mails despatched to Great Britain by surface transport was 65 and the number received 62. The average time in transit was 19 days. One mail was received in 14 days from London, a time only once previously equalled. Internal mail services extend to all parts of the Colony, and motor transport is steadily displacing the native runner.

### Roads.

The expenditure on the public road system, exclusive of that incurred on roads vested in local authorities (vide page 5) was £67,808, of which £4,038 was on capital work and £63,770 on maintenance and improvements. No marked increase of the mileage of public roads maintained through the Public Works Department took place during the year, and the length of public road system (exclusive of the portions in District Council areas amounting to about 1,671 miles) remains approximately 7,750 miles. Owing to financial limitations, it was only possible to carry out a strictly limited programme of improvement. This was chiefly confined to those cases where realignments, new drainage or surfacing would render upkeep easier as well as provide better traffic facilities.

The principal items of road improvement dealt with during the year consisted in the aggregate of : (1) 106·8 miles of realignments, (2) construction of 12 bridges, (3) 187 miles of surfacing, mostly laterite and other soft stone, and (4) 240·2 miles of catchwater drain and a large number of culverts.

### Harbours.

The total tonnages (import and export) handled at Kilindini Harbour and Mombasa Old Port during the years 1931 and 1932 are given below. These figures do not include oil imports discharged through the Magadi Company's pipe lines, nor soda exported from that Company's pier. Coal imports are shown separately.

#### COAL IMPORTS.

1932.	1931.
55,166 tons.	61,926 tons.

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OTHER THAN COAL.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Imports</i> <i>B/L tons.</i>	<i>Exports</i> <i>B/L tons.</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>B/L tons.</i>
1931 ... ..	273,551	323,569	597,120
1932 ... ..	233,674	324,344	558,018



The total trade of the Port of Mombasa (including Kilindini Harbour and the Old Port) for the year 1932 as compared with 1931 is summarized in the following statement :—

	1932.	1931.
Number of steamships ...	515	584
Net tonnage of steamers ...	1,684,696	1,800,701
Imports—B/L tons ...	289,684	338,969
Exports „ ...	351,447	367,739
Passengers landed :—		
European ...	5,391	6,562
Non-European ...	10,209	12,349
Passengers embarked :—		
European ...	5,356	6,577
Non-European ...	12,332	15,800

### Shipping.

The registered tonnage (inwards and outwards) at all Kenya sea-ports during the year as compared with 1931 was as follows :—

	1932.	1931.
	<i>Registered Tonnage</i>	<i>Registered Tonnage</i>
Vanga ...	6,773	9,996
Funzi ...	10,077	8,081
Mombasa ...	3,410,273	3,671,081
Kilifi ...	6,238	10,837
Malindi ...	21,098	18,063
Lamu ...	27,785	59,819
Kipini ...	2,280	2,459

### Railways.

The carriage of public goods provided a revenue of £1,564,182 and the tonnage of the traffic amounted to 723,453 tons, as compared with £1,567,429 and 801,994 tons in 1931. Having regard to the economic position of the territories served by the Administration, it is encouraging to observe that the 1932 revenue was only 0·21 per cent. below the revenue for 1931.

Legislation prohibiting competitive road traffic on certain roads parallel to the railway was introduced on the 17th January, 1933.

*Passenger Traffic.*—Revenue from passenger traffic also showed a decrease on 1931 figures. In 1932 558,492 passengers contributed a revenue of £169,159, while in 1931 768,224 passengers contributed a revenue of £215,510. There was an all-round decrease in the number of passengers, as the following figures show :—

### *Passengers carried.*

	<i>1st Class.</i>	<i>2nd Class.</i>	<i>3rd Class.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1932 ...	8,366	31,426	518,700	558,492
1931 ...	12,515	46,224	709,485	768,224

The traffic on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, and Albert, and on the River Nile, on which the Administration services are maintained, is shown in the following table :—

	1932.	1931.
Earnings ... ..	£91,854	£104,000
Total expenditure ... ..	£64,250	£84,653
Tonnage carried ... ..	71,611 tons	93,226 tons

*Fuel Consumption.*—The following figures show the consumption of coal, wood, and oil fuel on the railway during the year :—

	1932.	1931.
	Tons.	Tons.
Coal ... ..	56,790	60,842
Oil ... ..	85	810
Wood ... ..	132,656	196,814

On the lake steamers the figures were :—

	1932.	1931.
	Tons.	Tons.
Oil ... ..	2,776	2,734
Wood ... ..	8,150	12,701

*Railways and Harbours Working Results.*—The results of working the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and ancillary services during 1932 are shown in the following table :—

	Railways.	Harbours.	Total.
	£	£	£
Earnings ... ..	1,838,661	282,354	2,121 015
Ordinary working expenditure ... ..	1,044,161	125,224	1,169,385
Surplus of receipts over ordinary working expenditure.	794,500	157,130	951,630

The expenditure on capital account at the end of 1932 amounted to £22,319,691. Interest-bearing capital provided £13,919,403 of this sum, the balance being contributed by :—

	£
Parliamentary Grants, 1896 and 1902 ...	5,686,437
Accrued Interest on 1924 Loan ... ..	420,118
Contributions from revenue :—	
Direct (formerly called expenditure extra-ordinary) ... ..	629,217
Through Betterment Funds (capitalized)...	1,588,743
Through Marine Insurance Fund (capitalized) ... ..	75,773
	£8,400,288

## XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

### Banks.

The following banking institutions are established in the Colony:—

The National Bank of India, Limited, with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, and Eldoret; the Standard Bank of



South Africa, Limited, with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu, Eldoret, Nyeri, Nakuru, and Kitale, and an agency at Nanyuki; and Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.) with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Eldoret, Kitale, and Nakuru.

During 1931 a Land and Agricultural Bank under the control of Government was formed, with a capital of £240,000. The Bank makes advances to farmers over periods varying from 10 to 30 years on first mortgage security. At 31st December, 1932, the Bank had made advances totalling £227,700.

#### Currency.

The standard coin is the East African shilling with subsidiary coinage of the following denominations:—

50 cents (silver);

10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent (nickel).

A note issue is maintained and notes of the following denominations are in circulation:—Shs. 10,000, 1,000, 200, 100, 20, 10, 5.

In addition to the above a considerable amount of old rupee and florin currency, both coin and notes, has been in circulation in the Colony, but on the 1st January, 1932, this currency ceased to be legal tender.

The currency is controlled by the East African Currency Board, London, which replaced the old local Board of Currency Commissioners in 1921. The Board is represented in the Colony by local Currency Officers.

#### Weights and Measures.

The standard weights and measures of the Colony are identical with those in use in Great Britain, namely the Imperial pound, yard, and gallon. The Kenya Weights and Measures Ordinance is now applicable to the whole Colony and Protectorate, although annual verifications and periodical inspections are only carried out in the towns and larger trading centres. A total of 16,000 weights, measures, and instruments were stamped, adjusted or rejected, from which was derived revenue amounting to £307. A further total of 3,000 weights, measures, and instruments were examined during the course of visits of inspection resulting in prosecutions on nine charges relative to the use, or possession, of false or unstamped weights, measures, or instruments.

#### XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure incurred through the Public Works Department on public works services amounted to £366,269. Of this sum £232,047 was from funds derived from the revenue of the Colony and provided for under the Public Works Schedules, £89,475 from loan, and £44,747 from various extra-departmental sources. The revenue collected by the Department was £57,102.

The expenditure in direct charges on works of a capital character was £104,687, of which £33,737 was from revenue sources, and £70,950 (exclusive of Establishment charges) from loan. The

distribution according to the nature of the works of the revenue expenditure of £33,737 was :—

	£
Buildings ... ..	1,665
Water and drainage ... ..	28,787
Roads and bridges ... ..	2,583
Miscellaneous ... ..	702

The distribution of the loan expenditure was :—

	£
Buildings ... ..	49,402
Water and drainage ... ..	20,093
Roads and bridges ... ..	1,455

The principal capital work in progress during the year was the construction of Mombasa Water Works, the estimated cost of which is £227,000 (£165,000 from loan and £62,000 from Renewals Fund). The expenditure during the year was £22,538 out of loan and £26,840 from Renewals Fund. The third and last section of the gravitation main from the intake works at Mreri to the service tanks at Changamwe comprising 7·9 miles of the total length, together with various subsidiary works including the 210 feet span bridge across the Mwachi River Estuary, was finished during the year and brought into use after testing. Considerable progress was also made with the laying of the distribution system from the Changamwe service tanks to and through the town of Mombasa. These pipes range from 24 inches diameter downwards.

### **XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.**

#### **Justice.**

The Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa is a superior Court of Record and has jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from the Courts of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, the Uganda, Nyasaland, and Zanzibar Protectorates, and the Tanganyika Territory. The Judges of the Court of Appeal are the Judges and Acting Judges for the time being of the Supreme Court of Kenya, the High Courts of Uganda, Nyasaland, and Tanganyika, and His Britannic Majesty's Court for Zanzibar. During 1932 the Court held four ordinary sessions and two special sessions. The total number of appeals filed was 245, of which 136 were from Kenya.

Throughout the year the Courts operating in the Colony were as follows :—

The Supreme Court sitting at Nairobi, Mombasa, and on circuit, in which the Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges have been actively engaged ;

The Courts of the Resident Magistrates at Nairobi (2), Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu, and Eldoret, presided over by legally qualified officers ;



The Courts of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class, presided over by Provincial Commissioners, District Commissioners, and District Officers ; and

The Courts conducted by Liwalis, Cadirs, and Mudirs.

The Northern Frontier and Turkana Provinces have been created special districts within the meaning of sections 14 and 15 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Provincial Commissioners of these Provinces are the Officers specially authorized under the latter section. The District Commissioners in the Northern Frontier Province have been given the powers of First Class Magistrates.

### Police.

The Kenya police is composed of Africans and a small percentage of Asiatic personnel under the command of European officers and non-commissioned officers. The Force is distributed mainly at police stations throughout the settled and urban areas of the Colony and Protectorate. The work of each police station is controlled by a European or Asiatic non-commissioned officer and the stations are grouped under the direction of a commissioned officer. Police detachments are stationed in the Northern Frontier Province. African police are stationed in native reserves and Turkana, where they operate under the direct control of officers of the Administration, although the enforcement of law and order in the reserves is largely the responsibility of the local tribal police. The personnel of the Force was further decreased during 1932 on grounds of economy, necessitating the closing of several police stations.

Cognizable offences under the Penal Code reported to the police in settled and urban areas in 1932 totalled 5,686. Of that number 5,370 were true cases, an increase of 393 true cases over the total for 1931. Accused persons in 3,924 cases were brought for trial before the Lower or Supreme Courts. Much of the crime is attributable to the prevailing economic conditions with resultant unemployment. The main increases are in regard to housebreaking, burglary, petty thefts, and stock and produce thefts. The total stated value of property stolen was Sh. 342,556, of which Sh. 123,528 or 36 per cent. was recovered. No serious outbreak of grave crime occurred during the year.

A small patrol of police was employed throughout the year to maintain order on the boundaries of the Kisii-Lumbwa native reserves. A patrol also was in operation for several months on the boundaries of the Masai-Lumbwa native reserves. A detachment continued to be posted in the gold mining area at Kakamega.

### COURTS.

The number of criminal cases committed for trial to the Supreme Court aggregated 171, involving 236 charges against 223 individuals. These figures compare with 175 cases and 312 charges during 1931. Of the total 282 charges actually tried during 1932, 275 were against





### Prisons.

The 64 penal establishments under the administration of the Commissioner of Prisons are composed of three first-class prisons for the accommodation of long-term prisoners (sentenced to three years or over), three second-class prisons for medium-term prisoners (sentenced to between six months and three years) and 24 third-class prisons at district headquarters (for those sentenced to less than six months imprisonment). There are also 34 detention camps for the accommodation of natives who have not previously undergone more than one term of imprisonment, and who are sentenced to detention for minor offences, usually imposed in default of payment of fine. No sentence of detention may exceed six months.

The total number of persons committed to prisons and detention camps during 1932 was 31,542, representing an increase of 17 per cent. over the number committed during 1931. The increase in the last four years has been over 100 per cent. Of the above total, 7,054 were sentenced to imprisonment, 16,234 were sentenced to detention, 279 were civil debtors, 162 were lunatics, and 7,813 were admitted on remand and subsequently not sentenced to imprisonment. Of the total of 7,054 persons committed to serve sentences of imprisonment, 18 were Europeans, 216 were Goans, Indians, Arabs and Somalis, and 6,820 were Africans. Female and juvenile convicted prisoners numbered 231 and 357 respectively—a rise in both figures as compared with 1931. The general health of prisoners was slightly better than in 1931, the sick percentage having fallen from 3·6 to 3·5 per cent. The total of 33 deaths during the year was 23 lower than the total for 1931.

Forty-four juveniles served short terms of imprisonment and these were all confined in Class I and II prisons where there are European officers in charge. Juveniles were segregated from adult prisoners whilst undergoing sentence. A further 30 juveniles were sentenced to terms of from 3 to 5 years in a reformatory and were transferred to Kabete, whilst 283 underwent sentences of caning only. Out of the total 58 had been previously convicted.

Release on licence is granted to certain offenders on completion of two-thirds of their sentences of not less than three years. During 1932 67 convicts were released on licence, as compared with 81 in 1931. Three licences were revoked for breach of conditions.

The technical training of convicts, which is carried on in the three Class I prisons of the Colony, and consists of tailoring, carpentry, sisal mat, string, and rope making, coir and grass mat making, has made satisfactory progress. All uniforms for the prisons staffs and all convict clothing are made in the prisons' workshops, while large orders for uniforms for other Government Departments are obtained annually. The output from the tailors' shops is increasing. The number of convicts employed in the carpenters' shop at Nairobi was considerably augmented to cope



with the increased number of orders received. During 1932, £3,318 was expended on raw materials for prison industries. The amount paid into the Treasury as revenue derived from prison industries was £7,575. Of this sum £2,434 was obtained from the hire of convict labour.

At 19 of the 30 prisons the cultivation of foodstuffs for prisoners' food is undertaken. During 1932 £1,117 worth of foodstuffs was grown for this purpose, the principal crops being maize ( $193\frac{1}{2}$  tons), beans ( $18\frac{1}{4}$  tons), and potatoes ( $38\frac{1}{2}$  tons).

Since the inception in 1931 of the system of periodical review by the Governor of all sentences, including commuted death sentences, of ten years and over, the cases of 29 convicts have been submitted for review. Of these 17 convicts were promised accelerated release subject to continued good behaviour, and the cases of 12 convicts were deferred for reconsideration at a later date. One convict was released after serving 15 years of his sentence of 22 years.

In the report for 1931 mention was made of steps that were being taken to obtain a better type of recruit and to train him into a better warder. Formerly a recruit who passed a height standard and the medical officer and received a "clean" report from the Central Finger Print Bureau entered the Department and went through a short course of drill, musketry, and training in prison duties. Now endeavour is made, with fair success, to secure for each training course, which lasts six months, a mixture of ex-soldiers of the King's African Rifles, ex-constables of the Kenya police, trained artisans—principally boys from the Native Industrial Training Depot, Kabete, and Government School, Machakos—and literary natives from such schools as the Government African School, Kapsabet. After going through the recruits' course, which in addition to drill, prison training, and musketry, now includes one hour a day in school and three hours a week in the prisons' workshops, artisan recruits are posted to the prisons' workshops where they act not only as warders but also as instructors.

The engagement of an African teacher at the end of 1931 for the Prisons Depot has proved a success. The recruits are divided into three sections for all training, and for one hour daily each section attends school, where reading, writing, simple arithmetic and a little geography are taught. In the afternoons the teacher takes sections in baton drill and musketry instruction and assists in the supervision of organized games. In the evenings he holds voluntary classes in the school. These classes are well attended by the prison non-commissioned officers and warders, many of whom exhibit a surprising keenness to educate themselves in spite of long hours on duty in the prison and with outside parties. The teaching of prisoners is at present confined to religious and secular instruction given voluntarily by various mission bodies.



**XIV.—LEGISLATION.**

Fifty-three Ordinances were passed during the year 1932. A summary of the more important enactments is given below.

No. 6—*The Local Government (District Councils) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932.*—The object of this Ordinance is to allow a District Council and township to associate in the maintenance of a hospital and to levy a rate for that purpose within the township.

No. 7—*The Land and Agricultural Bank (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932.*—This Ordinance amends the Land and Agricultural Bank Ordinance, 1930, so as to empower the Land Bank Board to make advances for the purpose of fencing and dipping tanks, with a maximum limit of £200 for either purpose in addition to advances made under Section 28 of the Principal Ordinance, with no limit other than that the total advances shall not exceed the maxima set out in Section 27 of the Principal Ordinance.

No. 8—*The Co-operative Societies (Registration) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932.*—This Ordinance amends the Co-operative Societies (Registration) Ordinance, 1931. It is designed to assist Co-operative Societies and to enlarge their scope and activities. It makes it clear that Co-operative Societies with limited liability may be formed under the Principal Ordinance. It also adds a definition of “producers of agricultural products” to enable persons, partnerships, and companies who cut timber and prepare timber and timber products for market to form Co-operative Societies if desired. Provision is also made for the appointment of persons to investigate the accounts and general affairs of registered societies.

No. 10—*The Trading Centres Ordinance, 1932.*—This Ordinance makes provision for the establishment of trading centres, and is, in this respect, a corollary to the Townships Ordinance, 1930, which provides for the establishment of townships. The Ordinance provides that a trading centre shall be administered by the District Commissioner of the district in which it is situated. It also confers power on the Governor to make rules for the good order and government of such trading centres.

No. 14—*The Civil Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932.*—This Ordinance effects certain amendments recommended by the Civil Procedure Rules Committee which functions under the Civil Procedure Ordinance, 1924.

No. 15—*The Mining (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932.*—This Ordinance amends the Mining Ordinance, 1930, in various ways. It provides *inter alia* that samples of minerals exported for the purpose of assay may be exempted from liability to royalties. The provision in the Principal Ordinance restricting each prospector to one alluvial claim has been found to impose an unnecessary hardship on the mining community and has accordingly been repealed.



No. 21—*The Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932.*—This Ordinance makes provision for a refund of proportionate licence fees in respect of a motor vehicle which has been destroyed, broken up or permanently removed from the Colony, or which for some other reason will not be used in the Colony for the currency of the licence.

No. 22—*The Minimum Wage Ordinance, 1932.*—This Ordinance gives effect to the provisions of a Convention for the Creation of Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery, adopted by the International Labour Conference in June, 1928, whereby minimum rates of wages may be fixed for workers employed in certain trades in which no arrangements exist for the effective regulation of wages.

No. 31—*The Sisal Bag Industry Ordinance, 1932.*—This Ordinance gives protection from unfair competition to the promoters of an industry in Kenya for the manufacture of bags from sisal. The Ordinance prevents the manipulation of prices in such a way as to result in unfair competition, and controls the erection of factories for the manufacture of sisal bags. Power is also given to the Governor in Council to refuse to issue licences to manufacture sisal bags on the ground that a sufficient number of licences in an area have already been granted, or on any other sufficient ground.

No. 34—*The Prisons (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932.*—This Ordinance amends the Prisons Ordinance, 1930. Among other matters it defines the terms “penal diet” and “reduced diet.” It makes clear (a) that if a criminal prisoner is undergoing sentence of imprisonment for a term of six months or more he is not entitled to any remission until six months have been served, and (b) that the grant of ordinary remission as provided under Section 40 of the Principal Ordinance, applies to prisoners to whom licences to be at large are granted.

No. 35—*The Native Tribunals (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932.*—This Ordinance amends the Native Tribunals Ordinance, 1930, and provides that an appeal to the Supreme Court by way of a case stated may be made by either party to a suit in which the amount involved is more than £50.

No. 36—*The Chattels Transfer (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932.*—In spite of the exclusion of mortgages or charges granted or created by a company incorporated or registered under the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 93 of the Revised Edition) from the definition of “Instrument,” certain local companies had in good faith borrowed money on the security of chattel mortgages, and these mortgages were duly registered as instruments under the Chattels Transfer Ordinance, 1930. In order to regularize the position this Ordinance amends, with retrospective effect to 13th June, 1930, the definition of “Instrument.”



No. 37—*The Estate Duty (Consolidation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932.*—This Ordinance, which empowers the Estate Duty Commissioners to impose terms and conditions in cases where estate duty on immovable property is being paid by instalments, is designed to protect the Commissioner against the risk of having an estate sold to a bona fide purchaser for value, though instalments of duty are outstanding in respect of such estate.

No. 40—*The Contracts in Restraint of Trade (No. 2) Ordinance, 1932.*—This Ordinance repeals the Contracts in Restraint of Trade Ordinance, 1932, and re-enacts it in an altered form, thus accurately reflecting the principles laid down by the House of Lords in the Nordenfelt case.

No. 42—*The Compulsory Labour (Regulation) Ordinance, 1932.*—Great Britain along with 22 other Members of the League of Nations adopted a Convention of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June, 1930, concerning forced or compulsory labour, and this Ordinance makes provision for the regulation and control of such labour in Kenya Colony.

No. 43—*The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1932.*—This Ordinance repeals the Abuse of Opiates Prevention Ordinance (Chapter 121 of the Revised Edition) and consolidates the law on the lines in force in the United Kingdom, on the subject of importation, exportation, manufacture, sale and use, of opium and other dangerous drugs.

No. 45—*The Money-Lenders Ordinance, 1932.*—This Ordinance makes provision for the regulation of the business of money-lending.

No. 46—*The Carriage of Goods by Motor (Prohibition) Ordinance, 1932.*—This Ordinance prohibits on certain roads in the Colony uneconomic motor competition with the railway. It is to remain in force until the 31st December, 1933, but may be renewed by Proclamation of the Governor with the approval of Legislative Council.

No. 50—*The Coffee Industry Ordinance, 1932.*—This Ordinance makes provision for the advancement and control of the coffee industry.

No. 51—*The Native Lands Trust (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932.*—This Ordinance amends the Native Lands Trust Ordinance, 1930, so as to provide that, where land is excised from a native reserve with a view to the granting of a lease for the purpose of working Crown minerals, a temporary excision may be made, the compensation being (in view of the temporary nature of the excision) paid in money instead of in the form of an addition of land to the reserve as is provided for in the Principal Ordinance. The amount of compensation to be paid will not be less than that payable in similar circumstances to any holder of private land outside the reserve.

No. 52—*The Mining (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1932.*—Experience of the working of the Mining Ordinance, 1931, has indicated the necessity of amending the Principal Ordinance in certain respects. The amending Ordinance provides *inter alia* for mining by means of registered locations and leases, rather than by claims and exclusive prospecting licences and leases. Provision is also made to prevent unauthorized representation and irregular pegging.

## XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

#### STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR FIVE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1932.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£	£
1928 ... ..	3,020,694	2,834,647
1929 ... ..	3,333,742	3,505,073
1930 ... ..	3,241,600	3,438,874
1931 ... ..	3,066,930	3,216,089
1932 ... ..	3,010,214	3,119,723

#### STATEMENT OF LOAN POSITION OF COLONY AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1932. PUBLIC DEBT AND SINKING FUND.

##### *Public Debt.*

<i>Floated.</i>	<i>Amount of Issue.</i>	<i>Rate of Interest.</i>	<i>Price of Issue.</i>	<i>Redeemable.</i>	<i>Expenditure at 31st December, 1932.</i>
	£	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>		£
1921 ...	5,000,000	6	95	1946–56	5,000,000
1927 ...	5,000,000	5	99½	1948–58	4,883,842
1928 ...	3,500,000	4½	95	1950	3,463,138
1930 ...	3,400,000	4½	98½	1961–71	2,863,761
	<hr/> 16,900,000 <hr/>				<hr/> 16,210,741 <hr/>

##### *Sinking Fund.*

Sinking Fund contributions of not less than 1 per cent. commence at the expiration of three years from the date of issue.

The rates of contributions established are as follows :—

	<i>Per cent.</i>
1921 Loan ... ..	1 $\frac{3}{10}$
1927 „ ... ..	1
1928 „ ... ..	1



ALLOCATION OF PUBLIC DEBT AND ANNUAL CHARGES.

Loan.	Capital Debt.			Annual Charges.						Total Annual Charges.
	Kenya Colony.	Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.	Total Public Debt.	Kenya Colony.			Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.			
				Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Total.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Total.	
1921 ...	£ 754,614	£ 4,245,386	£ 5,000,000	£ 45,277	£ 9,810	£ 55,087	£ 254,723	£ 55,190	£ 309,913	£ 365,000
1927 ...	—	5,000,000	5,000,000	—	—	—	250,000	50,000	300,000	300,000
1928 ...	659,669	2,840,331	3,500,000	29,685	6,596	36,281	127,815	28,404	156,219	192,500
1930 ...	2,233,909	1,166,091	3,400,000	100,526	22,339*	122,865	52,474	11,661*	64,135	187,000
Total ...	3,648,192	13,251,808	16,900,000	175,488	38,745	214,233	685,012	145,255	830,267	1,044,500

\* Contributions to the Sinking Fund in respect of the 1930 Loan commence in July, 1934.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COLONY AND  
PROTECTORATE OF KENYA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1932.

<i>Liabilities.</i>				<i>Assets.</i>			
		£	s. cts.			£	s. cts.
Deposits (Miscellaneous)	(£263,331 8s. 76 cts.)	544,639	1 91	Investments ...		311,508	1 60
Drafts ...		3,103	19 54	Advances ...		296,797	14 85
Loan funds, unspent balances.		658,367	6 23	Suspense ...		2,939	13 67
Excess of assets over liabilities.		252,033	14 87	Unallocated stores		59,083	7 10
				Loans to local bodies.		7,473	8 0
				Cash ...		780,341	17 33
		<hr/> £1,458,144 2 55 <hr/>				<hr/> £1,458,144 2 55 <hr/>	

Main Heads of Taxation and the Yield of each.

1932.

	£
Customs Revenue ...	597,262
Hut and Poll Tax (Native)	515,277
Non-Native Poll Tax	61,866
Petrol Tax ...	32,205
Estate Duty	6,815
European Education Tax	10,314
Asiatic Education Tax	11,179
Entertainment Tax	4,555
	<hr/> £1,239,473 <hr/>

Customs Tariff.

Amendments to the Customs Tariff in 1932 were of a minor character being confined to a reduction in the duty on currants from 20 per cent. *ad valorem* to Shs. 1·75 per 100 lb. and to the insertion of authority to the Commissioner of Customs to compute for purposes of assessment of duty the freight on goods conveyed by air at a figure not less than one-fourth of the sum actually charged.

Stamp Duties.

The Colony's Stamp Duties, as laid down in Chapter 57 of the Laws of Kenya, follow very closely on the system in force in Great Britain. The principal documents subject to Stamp Duty are Mortgage Deeds, Bills of Sale, Policies of Insurance, Conveyances,



Assignments and Bills of Exchange. The yield of stamp and excise duties during 1932 was :—

	£
Stamp Duties, various revenue purposes ... ..	43,663
Beer, Excise Duty ... ..	4,539
Sugar, Excise Duty ... ..	5,762
Tea, Excise Duty ... ..	3,020
Tobacco, Excise Duty ... ..	847
	<hr/>
	£57,831
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### Native Hut and Poll Tax.

*Rate.*—The rates of hut and poll tax imposed by Proclamation under Section 6 of Chapter 51 of the revised edition of the Laws of Kenya (The Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance) are as follows :—

Masai ... ..	Sh. 20/00 per Hut or Poll.
Other Tribes ... ..	Sh. 12/00 per Hut or Poll.

Section 3 of the Northern Frontier Poll Tax Ordinance (No. 53 of 1930) empowers the Governor to order that the poll tax prescribed under Section 4 shall be paid by the tribesmen of any tribe which is ordinarily resident in the Northern Frontier Province.

A Proclamation dated 12th February, 1931, orders the payment of the prescribed tax by tribesmen of the following tribes ordinarily resident in the Northern Frontier Province : Somali, Galla, Samburu, Ndorobo, Rendille, and Turkana. A Proclamation dated 27th April, 1931, fixes the rate of the poll tax payable at Sh. 10/- per annum. Natives in the Turkana Province and Dorobo pay hut and poll tax at the rate of Sh. 10/- and Sh. 6/- per annum respectively.

*Method of Assessment.*—A uniform tax at the prescribed rate is paid on each hut (dwelling house) owned by the taxpayer.

A poll tax at the prescribed rate is payable by all able-bodied male natives of the apparent age of 16 years or over who do not pay the hut tax.

Hut and poll tax is collected by District Officers. The taxpayer is given a receipt in the form of a hut or poll tax ticket for each tax paid. At the same time the payment is noted in the register of taxpayers.

*Yield.*—The yield of native hut and poll tax in 1932 amounted to £515,277 :—

	£	£
<i>Nyanza Province :</i>		
Kakamega ... ..	44,998	
Kisii ... ..	68,829	
Kericho ... ..	10,945	
Kisumu ... ..	57,906	
Kisumu-Londiani ... ..	2,825	
	<hr/>	185,503

				£	£
<i>Nzoia Province :</i>					
Eldoret	...	...	...	4,620	
Kapsabet	...	...	...	5,713	
Kitale	...	...	...	5,879	
Tambach	...	...	...	4,622	
				—	20,834
<i>Turkana Province :</i>					
Kapenguria (Kacheliba)	...	...	...	2,164	
Lodwar	...	...	...	2,838	
Kaputur (Loperot)	...	...	...	983	
				—	5,985
<i>Rift Valley Province :</i>					
Eldama Ravine	...	...	...	3,019	
Kabarnet (Baringo)	...	...	...	4,159	
Naivasha	...	...	...	3,046	
Nakuru	...	...	...	6,696	
Rumuruti	...	...	...	1,772	
				—	18,692
<i>Masai Province :</i>					
Kajiado	...	...	...	5,502	
Narok	...	...	...	6,900	
Ngong...	...	...	...	2,051	
				—	14,453
<i>Kikuyu Province :</i>					
Embu	...	...	...	15,996	
Fort Hall	...	...	...	37,405	
Kiambu	...	...	...	21,384	
Meru ...	...	...	...	23,463	
Nyeri ...	...	...	...	49,613	
Thika ...	...	...	...	7,513	
Nairobi	...	...	...	5,901	
				—	161,275
<i>Ukamba Province :</i>					
Kitui ...	...	...	...	17,147	
Machakos	...	...	...	44,166	
				—	61,313
<i>Coast Province :</i>					
Kilifi ...	...	...	...	10,265	
Kipini	...	...	...	1,640	
Kwale	...	...	...	6,100	
Lamu ...	...	...	...	2,635	
Malindi	...	...	...	7,646	
Voi ...	...	...	...	7,880	
Mombasa	...	...	...	4,791	
				—	40,958



<i>Northern Frontier Province :</i>					£	£
Garissa (Bura)	...	...	...	...	1,648	
Isiolo	...	...	...	...	1,957	
Marsabit	...	...	...	...	1,602	
Moyale	...	...	...	...	444	
Wajir	...	...	...	...	613	
					—————	6,264
Total	...	...	...	...		£515,277
						—————

The whole fiscal system of the Colony came under the review of Lord Moyne, who was appointed by the Secretary of State on the 28th January, 1932, as Financial Commissioner to Kenya with the following terms of reference :—

“ (1) To inquire into the matters specified in paragraph 105(i) of the Report of the Joint Select Committee on Closer Union in East Africa, viz. :—

- (a) the contribution made to taxation, both direct and indirect, by the different racial communities ;
- (b) railway freights and import duties, with a view to discovering the extent to which each community benefits or suffers by them ;
- (c) the amount of money expended in the interests of each community, in particular on natives and non-natives ; and
- (d) the degree and manner in which financial responsibility should be conferred on the Native Councils.

(2) So far as may be necessary for the purposes of the above inquiry to consider the general financial and economic situation of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya ; and

(3) To make a Report.”

On the 7th April, 1932, a supplementary instruction was issued in the following terms :—

“ In order to make it clear that you are authorized to review the general budgetary position of the Colony, I have added the following to the terms of reference of your inquiry : ‘ To make recommendations as to the re-adjustment of taxation and expenditure if examination of the present position under the original terms of reference discloses a case for change.’ ”

The various recommendations made by Lord Moyne and published in his Report of May, 1932, were under consideration at the end of the year.

## APPENDIX.

## List of Selected Publications.

- Blue Book. Annually. Crown Agents for the Colonies. 10s.
- Annual Reports of the several Government Departments.
- Administrative and Political History of the Masai Reserve. By G. R. Sandford. Crown Agents for the Colonies. 1919. £1.
- Statement of Conclusions of His Majesty's Government in United Kingdom as regards Closer Union in East Africa. Cmd. 3574. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1930. 4d.
- Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa. Cmd. 3573. His Majesty's Stationery Office. 1930. 3d.
- Papers relating to the Question of Closer Union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Col. 57. His Majesty's Stationery Office. 1931. 6s.
- Joint Select Committee on Closer Union in East Africa.
- Vol. I. Report (H.L. 184). His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1931. 1s. 6d.
- Vol. II. Minutes of Evidence (H.L. No. 29). His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1931. £1 10s. 0d.
- Vol. III. Appendices (H.L. No. 29). His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1931. 4s. 6d.
- Closer Union in East Africa. Correspondence arising from Report of Joint Select Committee. Cmd. 4141. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1932. 1s.
- Land and Land Conditions in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya. Land Department, Nairobi. 1922. 1s.
- Kakamega Goldfield. Interim Report by Sir Albert Kitson. Government Printer, Nairobi. (Also obtainable from Crown Agents for the Colonies), 1932. 1s.
- The Vanishing Tribes of Kenya, by Major G. St. J. Orde Brown. (Seeley Service, 1925. 21s.)
- Kenya Mountain, by E. A. T. Dutton. (Cape, 1930. 21s.)
- Early Days in East Africa, by Sir Frederick Jackson. (Edward Arnold, 1930. 21s.)
- Eastern Africa To-day, by F. S. Joelson. ("East Africa," 1928. 5s.)
- Kenya, its Industries, Trade, Sport and Climate, 1928.
- The Kenya Manual, 1930. (East Africa Standard, Ltd., 63, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.)
- Kenya Days, by M. Aline Buxton. (Arnold, 1928. 12s. 6d.)
- Kenya, from Chartered Company to Crown Colony, by C. W. Hobley. (Witherby, 1929. 16s.)
- Kenya without Prejudice, by H. O. Weller. ("East Africa Ltd.," 1931. 5s.)
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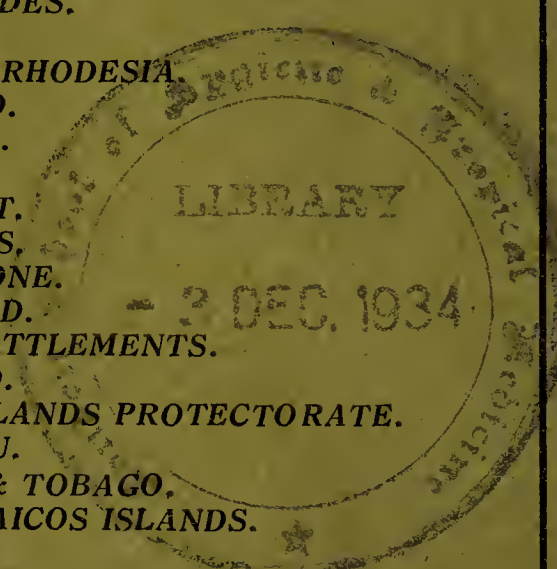


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## MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

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TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

at the Addresses on the Title Page of this Report.

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## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.